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ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION

FOR 1982

SOUTH CAROLINA

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

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MAY 1981

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PURPOSE

The South Carolina Annual Planning Information (API) is designed to provide historical, current, and projected labor market information for use by Employment Security and Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) planners. Information in the API can be used in the development of employment programs, social programs, and job training plans. The API includes a wide range of data, such as the following: analysis of employment and unemployment; characteristics of the population and labor force; industry and occupational trends and outlook; and information on individuals in need of manpower services.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Annual Planning Information Report was prepared by the staff of the Research and Analysis (R&A) Section of the South Carolina Employment Security Commission under the direction of C. LaRay Drafts and David L. Laird. For your convenience, the name of the contact persons and the sections of the API they were instrumental in preparing are outlined below. Should you desire more information or have either comments or questions, please feel free to contact Vicki Boylston at 803-758-8983.

Report Sections	Contact Persons
Economic Developments and Outlook	Joe Ward
Population Characteristics	Candler Spence
Labor Force Characteristics	Candler Spence
Industry Employment	Joe Goss
Industry Employment Projections	Ron Nestor
Occupational Employment Projections	Ron Nestor
Job Service Applicants	Charlie Davis
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TECHNICAL NOTES

Population Estimates:

The total population estimates used in the Annual Planning Information (API) Report were developed by the Division of Research and Statistical Services of the State Budget and Control Board. These estimates are of the total population and do include military. More current population data based on the 1980 Census will be provided at a later date.

Labor Force Estimates:

The labor force data contained in this publication were produced using procedures developed by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics and are based on an annual benchmark derived from the Current Population Survey of households. These data represent individuals by place of residence and are not strictly comparable to industry employment data which are by place of work. Detailed information on the labor force is based on 1979 data. Data for 1980 will be released at a later date.

The projected 1982 labor force race, sex, and age characteristics were derived from 1970 Census and Current Population Survey (CPS) relationships developed by the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory in California.

Industry and Occupational Employment Projections:

Occupation and Industry estimates for 1976 and projected 1982 were derived from the 1976 OES survey-based matrix. Employment does not include farm workers, private household workers, unpaid family workers, and military personnel. Updated estimates and projections for 1985 will be supplemented at a later date.

Job Service Applicants:

The source for data concerning Job Service applicants is the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS). Information on Job Service applicant characteristics is from the active file of job-seekers as of March 31, 1981. Economically disadvantaged applicants are highlighted because they present a special challenge to both Job Service staff and planners. The U.S. Department of Labor defines an economically disadvantaged person as: (1) a member of a family which receives public assistance; (2) a member of a family whose income does not exceed Office of Management and Budget (OMB) poverty levels or 70% of the lower living standard income level; or (3) a foster child on whose behalf state or local government payments are made.

Information on Job Service applicants in South Carolina's ten planning districts was derived by adding figures for local offices serving counties within each planning district. Several counties are served by more than one office, and, in some cases, local office service areas do not coincide exactly with planning district boundaries. In such cases, the figures for that local office are added into both counties in the determination of planning district totals. Therefore, the planning district data may not be exact in all cases.

Barriers to Employment:

This section is based on a survey originally conducted in 1976. Employment Service counselors, CETA counselors, and selected technical assistance specialists were surveyed to determine prominent barriers to employment. These people have educational backgrounds and experience in working with persons in the various target groups.

Since most of the barriers originally identified in this survey have not changed, many of the survey results are still used in this report. However, the rankings of some of the barriers have been rearranged to reflect the changing work force and economy. In addition, the target groups have been broadened to include females and handicapped individuals, since these are now target groups for CETA.

DESCRIPTION OF AREA
SOUTH CAROLINA

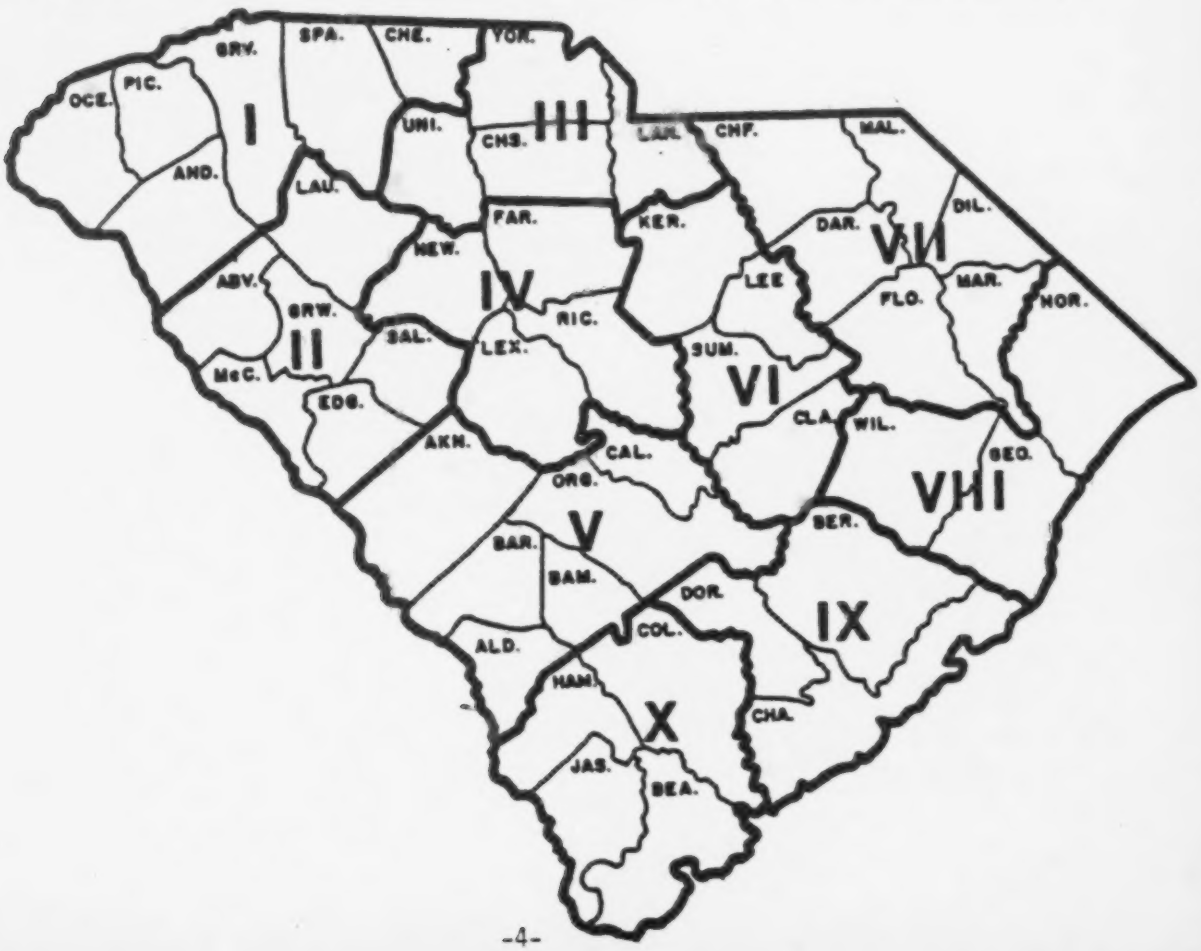
South Carolina is located in the Southeast region of the United States and is the 40th largest state of the union. It is basically a triangular-shaped state bordered on the north by North Carolina, on the southwest by Georgia, and on the southeast by the Atlantic Ocean.

There are three topographical regions within the state named for their various elevations. The Piedmont area is comprised of the northwestern third of the state and is so named because of its proximity to the Appalachian Mountains. The Midlands region is the rolling hills region between the Piedmont and the Coastal Plains. The Coastal Plains (lowlands) area consists of the third of the state nearest the Atlantic Coast. Much of this region is below sea level and therefore is dotted with many swamps.

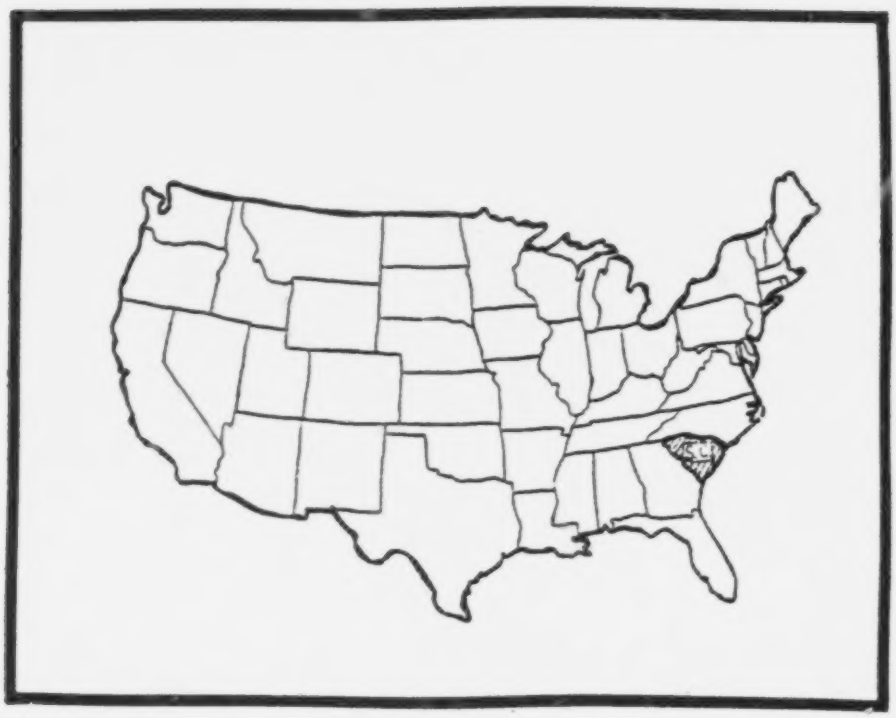
South Carolina residents are very fortunate to live in a state with so many geographical assets. Only 250 miles separate the mountains from the seashore, making both areas very accessible for vacationers. The state also has many streams, rivers, ponds, lakes, and reservoirs available to those who enjoy water recreation. Fertile soil makes the state a prime candidate for agricultural pursuits and much of the land is devoted to forestry and pulpwood growing.

South Carolina has three standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's). They are the Greenville-Spartanburg SMSA, the Columbia SMSA, and the Charleston-North Charleston SMSA. Other SMSA's on the borders of South Carolina are the Augusta, Ga.-S.C. SMSA, the Charlotte-Gastonia, N.C. SMSA, and the Savannah, Ga. SMSA.

The state is composed of 46 counties which have been grouped into ten planning



districts. Quick, easy travel within and through the state is facilitated by the network of interstate highways, which are I-85, I-26, I-20, I-77, and I-95. Towns and cities around these transportation routes are growing at a fast pace and are continuing the state's evolution process from rural communities to urbanized areas. However, at present most of South Carolina is still rural in nature.



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

SOUTH CAROLINA ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION

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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS & OUTLOOK

Nation:

The anticipated recession finally became reality in 1980, hitting its peak in mid-year with the national unemployment rate rising to 7.8 percent. Since then, the economy has recovered faster than expected, with a 4 percent growth rate (measured by GNP) in the fourth quarter. Still, unemployment abated only slightly, down only to a 7.4 percent rate in December. Meanwhile, for those people with jobs, inflation continued to erode their pay. Private sector wages and salaries rose 9 percent in 1980, but consumer prices were up 12.4 percent. As a result, real average weekly earnings fell 3.8 percent and real spendable earnings shrank by 4.8 percent. At the core of the problem of inflation was a 0.6 percent fall in productivity for the year, the third consecutive annual decrease.

In light of these developments, there is a considerable amount of uncertainty as to what course the economy will follow in 1981, as reflected in the wide disparity in forecasts. The consensus is that gradual recovery will continue, with slow growth overall in 1981. Early indications tend to confirm the sluggishness of the recovery. The Index of Leading Indicators registered small declines in December and January of 0.9 percent and 0.4 percent, respectively.

The overall outlook is for modest growth in real Gross National Product in 1981 of 1.2 percent to 1.4 percent. Growth will be somewhat restrained in the first half of the year, becoming more vigorous in the second half. Some early order and inventory figures show that businesses are optimistic about continued growth in 1981. Orders for machinery were up 6.8 percent in January from December, as plants streamlined and modernized operations. Manufacturers' inventories rose 1.9 percent over the same period, ordinarily a negative sign. However, most of the increase was in the raw-material and work-in-progress categories, apparently in expectation of increasing demand.

For significant progress to be made, productivity must improve. The U.S. has seen its status as a productivity leader deteriorate because of the recent overall decreases. There is some hope for improvement in 1981, with forecasts for a 5.7 percent increase in plant and equipment investment over 1980. In real terms, this represents a substantial drop. However, the situation should improve in the second half of the year, with investment rising at over a 15 percent annual rate. This is likely to result in the formation of real capital. The picture is clouded somewhat, though, due to uncertainty over interest rates. The majority of forecasts call for irregular reductions over the year, but individual predictions vary greatly. The actual course followed by the interest rates will have a major impact on the rate of investment in improved plants and equipment.

Despite an improving business outlook, the unemployment picture probably will not change significantly. In fact, it will worsen somewhat according to most forecasts. Most predictions are for the unemployment rate to hover around the 1980 recessionary high of 7.8 percent.

Inflation should moderate slightly, although there is disagreement as to the extent. Forecasts generally range from a 9.5 percent to 11.5 percent increase in 1981. Correspondingly, with wage hikes, there should be a gradual rise in personal after-tax income. This increased income will probably go towards increased consumer expenditures, the outlook for durable goods purchases calling for a 10.7 percent rise. Meanwhile, savings will remain low. The inflation outlook could change in response to alterations in monetary and fiscal policy during the year. The Federal Reserve Board has

already set more restrictive money growth goals for 1981 in an attempt to slow inflation.

Much of the uncertainty involving the 1981 economy stems from uncertainty concerning President Reagan's economic plan. It is clear that the new Administration's top priority is balancing the Federal budget, with cuts proposed across a broad range of programs. It remains to be seen which proposals will survive Congressional battles and to what extent. It also remains to be seen whether these actions will have their intended effect of cutting inflation and restoring the national economy to more solid ground.

South Carolina:

As in the past, South Carolina's economy closely followed the path of the national economy in 1980. The recession reached its peak in July when the unemployment rate rose to 8.6 percent. Moderate improvement has occurred since, with unemployment at a 7.0 percent rate in December. Especially hard hit have been selected manufacturing industries and construction.

South Carolina continues to benefit from vigorous industrial development activity. In 1980, 675 plants were built or expanded in South Carolina, involving over $1.5 billion in investment. As a result, 14,530 jobs were created. Continued development efforts should bring more investment in 1981. The State must continue to diversify its industrial base, though, to avoid being as severely affected by cyclical swings in the national economy. Significant strides have been made in recent years, but 34 percent of South Carolina's nonfarm wage and salary employment remains in manufacturing, compared to 22 percent nationwide.

Progress has recently been made in diversifying the State's industrial base with high technology firms. This is reflected in 1981 investment figures. Investment so far in 1981 has kept pace with 1980 levels. However, the number of jobs produced is down by 53 percent. This means that new industries are putting forth a greater amount of investment per job, translating into higher salaries for workers using sophisticated equipment. To promote the development of high-technology industries and meet the demand for skilled workers, the State is taking steps to provide training in needed skills through development of such programs as "resource centers" at TEC schools. These efforts should produce dividends in 1981 and beyond through diversification of the State's industrial base, an increased tax base, and more highly-paid workers.

While manufacturing industries should enjoy a degree of recovery in 1981, construction will remain somewhat depressed. High interest rates will discourage business and residential construction. Government construction contracts, except for defense, will be cut along with other programs. If interest rates fall during the year, the situation could improve, depending on the amount of decrease.

Tourism should retain its position as the State's second largest industry. In 1980, tourist spending surpassed the $2 billion level, despite tourist traffic volume below 1978 amounts. This suggests that residents are spending more vacation time in South Carolina due to the effects of inflation, a trend which should continue in 1981. This is especially so as gasoline and other travel costs continue to climb. Rising basic living expenses will also tend to keep more South Carolinians in the State for vacations.

In short, South Carolina's economy, continuing to follow that of the nation, should undergo modest growth in 1981. That means employment will rise gradually and the unemployment rate will remain essentially unchanged. Income will continue to grow in 1981 and beyond at a higher rate than that for the nation and Southeast, averaging about 4 percent for real personal income.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION

SOUTH CAROLINA

ANNUAL PLANNING

INFORMATION

POPULATION

The data contained in this section and in the Appendix are based on the Decennial Census of the Population for South Carolina. State estimates of population for non-census years are a weighted average of a regression method, the component method II and administrative records method. Some of the data used by these methods include school enrollments, medicare enrollees, births, deaths, and military strength. Population data for urban areas consist of persons living in urbanized areas and places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside urbanized areas. The population not classified as urban constitutes the rural population.

Many of the tables in this section were extracted from the 1980 edition of the South Carolina Statistical Abstract, published by the South Carolina Division of Research and Statistical Services.

TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTIES
1970 CENSUS, 1975-1979p ESTIMATES
(STATE ESTIMATES ARE SHOWN TO THE NEAREST THOUSAND, COUNTY ESTIMATES TO THE NEAREST HUNDRED)

COUNTY	APRIL 1, 1970 1/	JULY 1, 1975	JULY 1, 1976	JULY 1, 1977	JULY 1, 1978R	JULY 1, 1979p
Abbeville	21,112	21,500	21,600	21,800	22,000	21,900
Aiken	91,023	95,000	96,300	97,100	98,700	99,000
Allendale	9,783	10,200	10,300	10,300	10,200	9,900
Anderson	105,474	114,800	114,800	117,600	119,400	121,100
Bamberg	15,950	16,600	16,700	16,800	16,500	16,400
Barnwell	17,176	19,300	18,800	18,900	19,300	20,100
Beaufort	51,136	58,000	60,100	57,300	57,700	59,400
Berkeley	56,199	66,100	71,400	72,600	75,600	78,700
Calhoun	10,780	11,100	11,500	11,500	11,400	11,300
Charleston	247,561	260,000	263,000	261,700	259,900	259,500
Cherokee	36,669	40,000	40,100	41,200	41,500	42,200
Chester	29,811	30,300	30,300	30,400	30,400	30,700
Chesterfield	33,667	34,600	35,400	35,100	35,100	34,400
Clarendon	25,604	26,600	27,600	27,500	27,800	29,100
Colleton	27,711	28,900	29,500	29,800	29,900	30,100
Darlington	53,442	56,000	55,800	56,600	56,800	57,400
Dillon	28,838	29,800	29,700	29,500	29,900	30,500
Dorchester	32,276	45,000	46,700	49,500	52,400	55,300
Edgefield	15,692	16,100	16,100	16,300	16,500	16,400
Fairfield	19,999	20,000	20,200	20,400	20,200	20,100
Florence	89,636	98,100	98,800	100,800	101,400	101,200
Georgetown	33,500	37,600	38,200	39,300	39,800	40,000
Greenville	240,774	264,700	262,700	268,700	269,800	273,500
Greenwood	49,686	52,200	52,800	53,400	53,300	53,000
Hampton	15,878	17,000	16,700	17,200	17,300	17,500
Horry	69,992	84,600	88,900	89,000	91,600	93,100
Jasper	11,885	13,200	13,200	14,200	14,600	14,300
Kershaw	34,727	36,800	36,700	36,700	35,500	34,400
Lancaster	43,328	45,000	46,300	45,900	48,200	50,600
Laurens	49,713	50,600	50,300	50,700	51,000	50,900
Lee	18,323	17,400	17,800	17,500	17,500	17,400
Lexington	89,012	117,600	122,100	126,300	129,900	132,400
McCormick	7,955	8,000	8,300	8,100	8,000	7,900
Marion	30,270	32,400	31,900	32,700	32,800	33,100
Marlboro	27,151	28,400	28,300	28,400	28,400	28,400
Newberry	29,273	30,500	30,700	30,900	30,700	30,500
Oconee	40,728	43,500	43,900	43,900	44,500	45,300
Orangeburg	69,789	76,100	77,400	78,200	78,500	77,300
Pickens	58,956	68,300	68,900	70,400	72,000	72,900
Richland	233,868	248,000	245,200	248,200	247,300	252,200
Saluda	14,528	14,500	15,500	14,700	14,700	14,900
Spartanburg	173,724	191,000	190,300	195,000	196,100	196,700
Sumter	79,425	83,200	82,800	83,800	83,400	83,300
Union	29,230	29,800	29,700	30,100	30,000	30,100
Williamsburg	34,243	34,400	35,900	35,700	36,100	36,600
York	85,216	92,700	95,000	95,800	98,200	100,900
TOTAL	2,590,713	2,816,000	2,844,000	2,878,000	2,902,000	2,932,000

R: Revised
p: Provisional
1/: Census Year. Total does not agree with sum of counties due to corrections to the county population after release of the official State counts.

Source: Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of the Census and Division of Research and Statistical Services.

ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTIES: REVISED JULY 1, 1978 AND PROVISIONAL JULY 1, 1979

(STATE ESTIMATES ARE SHOWN TO THE NEAREST THOUSAND, COUNTY ESTIMATES TO THE NEAREST HUNDRED)

COUNTY	JULY 1, 1979 (PROV.)	JULY 1, 1978 (REVISED)	APRIL 1, 1970 (CENSUS) 1/	CHANGE 1970 TO 1978		COMPONENTS OF CHANGE 1970 TO 1978 2/			
								NET MIGRATION	
				NUMBER	PERCENT	BIRTHS	DEATHS	NUMBER	PERCENT
Abbeville	21,900	22,000	21,112	900	4.0	2,800	1,800	-100	-0.5
Aiken	99,000	98,700	91,023	7,700	8.5	13,300	6,600	1,100	1.2
Allendale	9,900	10,200	9,783	400	4.1	1,600	900	-300	-3.0
Anderson	121,100	119,400	105,474	14,000	13.2	15,600	8,700	7,100	0.7
Bamberg	16,400	16,500	15,950	500	3.4	2,500	1,400	-500	-3.3
Barnwell	20,100	19,300	17,176	2,200	12.6	3,000	1,400	600	3.4
Beaufort	59,400	57,700	51,136	6,600	12.9	9,900	2,600	-800	-1.6
Berkeley	78,700	75,600	56,199	19,500	34.6	11,400	3,200	11,200	20.0
Calhoun	11,300	11,400	10,780	700	6.1	1,700	1,000	(Z)	0.3
Charleston	259,500	259,900	247,561	12,300	5.0	40,400	15,400	-12,700	-5.1
Cherokee	42,200	41,500	36,669	4,800	13.2	5,800	3,100	2,200	5.9
Chester	30,700	30,400	29,811	600	2.0	4,600	2,800	-1,100	-3.7
Chesterfield	34,400	35,100	33,667	1,500	4.3	5,200	3,000	-800	-2.5
Clarendon	29,100	27,800	25,604	2,200	8.7	3,700	2,200	700	2.9
Colleton	30,100	29,900	27,711	2,200	7.8	4,200	2,700	600	0.3
Darlington	57,400	56,800	53,442	3,400	6.3	9,000	4,500	-1,100	-2.1
Dillon	30,500	29,900	28,838	1,000	3.5	5,000	2,300	-1,700	-5.8
Dorchester	55,300	52,400	32,276	20,200	62.5	6,500	2,400	16,100	49.9
Edgefield	16,400	16,500	15,692	800	5.2	2,200	1,400	(Z)	-0.3
Fairfield	20,100	20,200	19,999	200	1.2	3,300	1,800	-1,300	-6.3
Florence	101,200	101,400	89,636	11,800	13.2	15,600	7,600	3,700	4.2
Georgetown	40,000	39,800	33,500	6,300	18.8	6,200	2,700	2,800	8.3
Greenville	273,500	269,800	240,774	29,000	12.0	34,700	17,800	12,100	5.0
Greenwood	53,000	53,300	49,686	3,600	7.3	7,000	4,200	900	1.8
Hampton	17,500	17,300	15,878	1,400	9.1	2,800	1,500	200	0.9
Horry	93,100	91,600	69,992	21,600	30.8	13,400	5,700	13,900	19.9
Jasper	14,300	14,600	11,885	2,700	23.1	2,000	1,000	1,800	14.9
Kershaw	34,400	35,500	32,753	2,800	8.5	5,100	2,900	500	1.5
Lancaster	50,600	48,200	45,302	2,900	6.4	6,600	3,100	-700	-1.5
Laurens	50,900	51,000	49,713	1,200	2.5	6,500	4,100	-1,100	-2.3
Lee	17,400	17,500	18,323	-800	-4.6	2,700	1,500	-2,000	-10.9
Lexington	132,400	129,900	89,012	40,900	45.9	15,600	6,000	31,200	35.1
McCormick	7,900	8,000	7,955	(Z)	0.5	1,300	700	-600	-7.2
Marion	33,100	32,800	30,270	2,500	8.3	5,200	2,900	300	1.0
Marlboro	28,400	28,400	27,151	1,300	4.6	4,800	2,500	-1,100	-4.1
Newberry	30,500	30,700	29,273	1,400	4.7	4,000	2,800	200	0.7
Oconee	45,300	44,500	40,728	3,700	9.2	6,100	3,300	900	0.3
Orangeburg	77,300	78,500	69,789	8,700	12.5	11,300	6,100	3,500	5.0
Pickens	72,900	72,000	58,956	13,100	22.2	8,300	4,000	8,800	14.9
Richland	252,200	247,300	233,868	13,500	5.8	33,700	14,600	-5,600	-2.4
Saluda	14,900	14,700	14,528	200	1.3	2,000	1,300	-600	-4.0
Spartanburg	196,700	196,100	173,724	22,400	12.9	24,800	14,000	11,600	6.7
Sumter	83,300	83,400	79,425	4,000	5.0	14,100	4,900	-5,200	-6.5
Union	30,100	30,000	29,230	800	2.7	4,000	2,600	-600	-2.0
Williamsburg	36,600	36,100	34,243	1,800	5.3	6,100	2,700	-1,500	-4.4
York	100,900	98,200	85,216	13,000	15.3	13,000	6,600	6,700	7.8
STATE TOTAL	2,932,000	2,902,000	2,590,713	311,000	12.0	408,000	197,000	99,000	3.8

1/: The Total for the State shown here includes all corrections to 1970 census made subsequent to the release of the official counts. The official 1970 Census count for South Carolina was 2,590,516.

2/: Births and deaths are based on reported vital statistics from April 1, 1970 to December 31, 1978 with extrapolations to June 30, 1979. Net migration is the difference between net change and natural increase.

Z: Less than 50 persons or less than 0.05 percent.

Source: South Carolina Division of Research and Statistical Services and the U.S. Bureau of Census, Federal State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates.

ESTIMATES OF SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION BY SEX BY COUNTY
JULY 1, 1979 P/

COUNTY	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Abbeville	10,500	11,400	21,900
Aiken	48,100	50,900	99,000
Allendale	4,700	5,200	9,900
Anderson	58,300	62,800	121,100
Bamberg	7,900	8,500	16,400
Barnwell	9,700	10,400	20,100
Beaufort	33,100	26,300	59,400
Berkeley	38,400	40,300	78,700
Calhoun	5,400	5,900	11,300
Charleston	133,600	125,900	259,500
Cherokee	20,100	22,100	42,200
Chester	14,600	16,100	30,700
Chesterfield	16,500	17,900	34,400
Clarendon	13,700	15,400	29,100
Colleton	14,500	15,600	30,100
Darlington	27,300	30,100	57,400
Dillon	14,400	16,100	30,500
Dorchester	27,100	28,200	55,300
Edgefield	8,000	8,400	16,400
Fairfield	9,900	10,200	20,100
Florence	48,300	52,900	101,200
Georgetown	19,400	20,600	40,000
Greenville	130,200	143,300	273,500
Greenwood	25,300	27,700	53,000
Hampton	8,400	9,100	17,500
Horry	45,300	47,800	93,100
Jasper	7,000	7,300	14,300
Kershaw	16,600	17,800	34,400
Lancaster	24,500	26,100	50,600
Laurens	24,600	26,300	50,900
Lee	8,500	8,900	17,400
Lexington	65,600	66,800	132,400
McCormick	3,800	4,100	7,900
Marion	15,600	17,500	33,100
Marlboro	13,500	14,900	28,400
Newberry	14,600	15,900	30,500
Oconee	21,300	24,000	45,300
Orangeburg	36,800	40,500	77,300
Pickens	38,200	34,700	72,900
Richland	131,500	120,700	252,200
Saluda	7,300	7,600	14,900
Spartanburg	95,100	101,600	196,700
Sumter	40,900	42,400	83,300
Union	14,300	15,800	30,100
Williamsburg	17,300	19,300	36,600
York	46,700	54,200	100,900
STATE TOTAL	1,436,300	1,495,600	2,931,900

NOTE: Components may not add to totals due to rounding.
P/: Provisional estimate.

Source: South Carolina Division of Research and Statistical Services.

ESTIMATES OF SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION BY RACE BY COUNTY
JULY 1, 1979 P/

COUNTY	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK & OTHER
Abbeville	21,900	14,700	7,200
Aiken	99,000	74,800	24,200
Allendale	9,900	4,400	5,500
Anderson	121,100	98,600	22,500
Bamberg	16,400	6,500	9,900
Barnwell	20,100	13,300	6,800
Beaufort	59,400	33,200	26,200
Berkeley	78,700	56,800	21,900
Calhoun	11,300	4,500	6,800
Charleston	259,500	174,900	84,600
Cherokee	42,200	32,600	9,600
Chester	30,700	17,400	13,300
Chesterfield	34,400	23,000	11,400
Clarendon	29,100	10,900	18,200
Colleton	30,100	15,700	14,400
Darlington	57,400	35,200	22,200
Dillon	30,500	17,800	12,700
Dorchester	55,300	39,600	15,700
Edgefield	16,400	7,500	8,900
Fairfield	20,100	7,400	12,700
Florence	101,200	64,000	37,200
Georgetown	40,000	21,500	18,500
Greenville	273,500	213,100	60,400
Greenwood	53,000	36,800	16,200
Hampton	17,500	8,300	9,200
Horry	93,100	74,700	18,400
Jasper	14,300	6,200	8,100
Kershaw	34,400	23,400	11,000
Lancaster	50,600	39,500	11,100
Laurens	50,900	38,900	12,000
Lee	17,400	6,300	11,100
Lexington	132,400	125,400	7,000
McCormick	7,900	2,700	5,200
Marion	33,100	17,000	16,100
Marlboro	28,400	15,600	12,800
Newberry	30,500	20,600	9,900
Oconee	45,300	40,600	4,700
Orangeburg	77,300	30,500	46,800
Pickens	72,900	70,600	2,300
Richland	252,200	155,800	96,400
Saluda	14,900	9,400	5,500
Spartanburg	196,700	153,000	43,700
Sumter	83,300	41,200	42,100
Union	30,100	21,400	8,700
Williamsburg	36,600	11,800	24,800
York	100,900	85,500	15,400
STATE	2,931,900	2,023,000	908,900

NOTE: Components may not add to totals due to rounding.
P/: Provisional estimate.

Source: South Carolina Division of Research and Statistical Services.

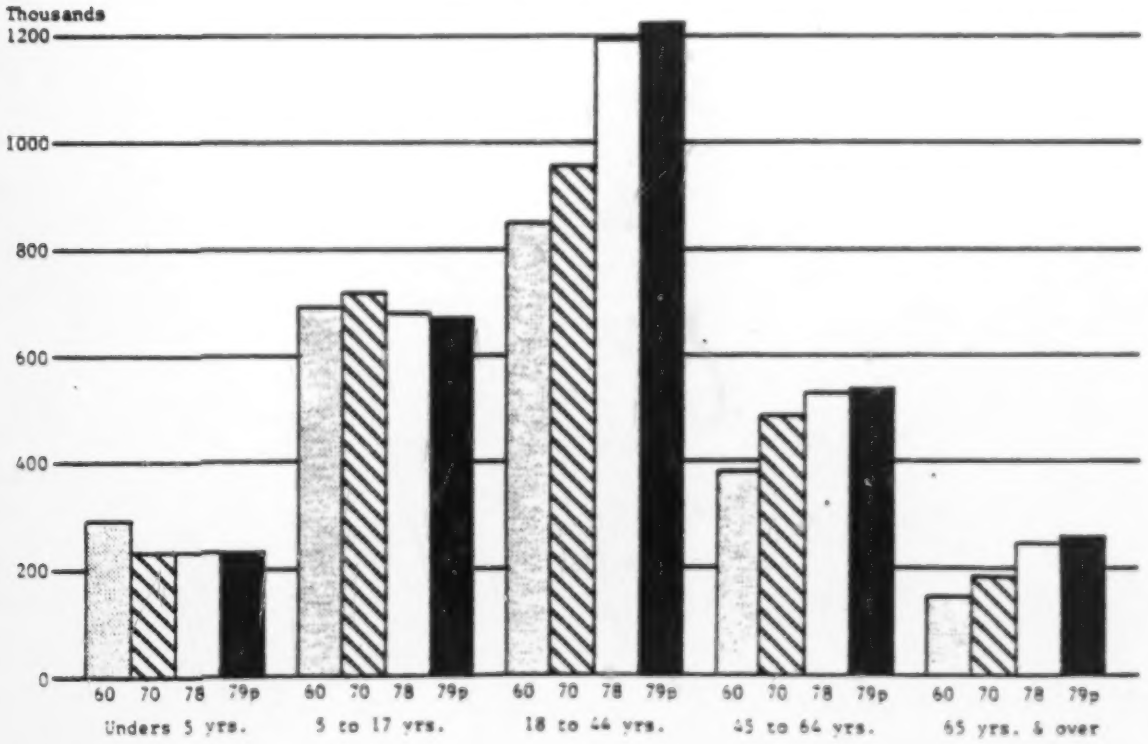
SOUTH CAROLINA RESIDENT POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AGE GROUP
1978 AND 1979p

CATEGORY	JULY 1, 1978		JULY 1, 1979p	
	NUMBER	DISTRIBUTION	NUMBER	DISTRIBUTION
Total All Ages	2,902,000	100.0	2,932,000	100.0
Under 5 Years	232,000	8.0	234,000	8.0
5 to 17 Years	682,000	23.5	672,000	22.9
18 to 44 Years	1,196,000	41.2	1,221,000	41.6
45 to 64 Years	533,000	18.4	537,000	18.3
65 Years and Over	258,000	8.9	269,000	9.2
14 Years and Over	2,220,000	76.5	2,254,000	76.9
18 Years and Over	1,988,000	68.5	2,026,000	69.1
21 Years and Over	1,807,000	62.3	1,846,000	63.0

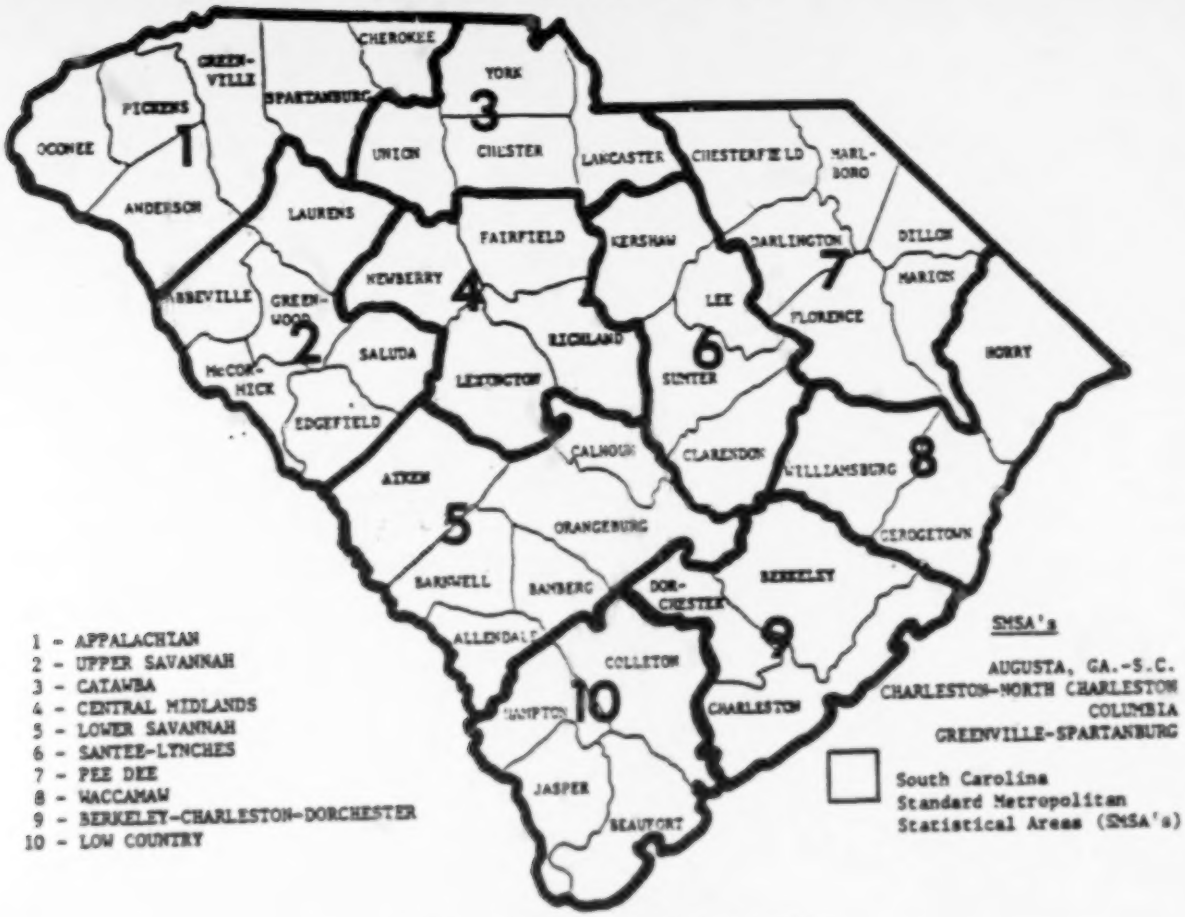
Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.
p: Provisional

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

SOUTH CAROLINA RESIDENT POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AGE GROUPS
1960, 1970, 1978, AND 1979p



SOUTH CAROLINA PLANNING DISTRICTS AND
STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS



1 - APPALACHIAN
2 - UPPER SAVANNAH
3 - CATAWBA
4 - CENTRAL MIDLANDS
5 - LOWER SAVANNAH
6 - SANTEE-LYNCHES
7 - PEE DEE
8 - WACCAMAW
9 - BERKELEY-CHARLESTON-DORCHESTER
10 - LOW COUNTRY

SMSA's

AUGUSTA, GA.-S.C.
CHARLESTON-NORTH CHARLESTON
COLUMBIA
GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG

South Carolina
Standard Metropolitan
Statistical Areas (SMSA's)

SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION BY PLANNING DISTRICT
1970,1975-1979p

DISTRICT	APRIL 1, 1970 CENSUS	JULY 1, 1975	JULY 1, 1976	JULY 1, 1977	JULY 1, 1978	JULY 1, 1979p
1	656,219	722,300	720,700	736,800	743,300	751,700
2	158,686	162,900	164,600	165,000	165,500	165,000
3	187,585	197,800	201,300	202,200	206,800	212,300
4	372,152	416,100	418,200	425,800	428,100	435,200
5	214,410	228,300	231,000	232,800	234,600	234,000
6	158,079	164,000	164,900	165,300	164,200	164,200
7	263,004	279,300	279,900	283,100	284,400	285,000
8	137,735	157,100	163,000	164,000	167,300	169,700
9	336,125	371,100	381,100	383,800	387,900	393,500
10	106,521	117,100	119,300	118,500	119,300	121,300

p: Provisional

Source: Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of the Census and Division of Research and Statistical Services.

POPULATION OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS 1/ IN SOUTH CAROLINA
APRIL 1, 1970 AND APRIL 1, 1960

AREAS	NUMBER		INCREASE		PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	
	1970	1960	NET	PERCENT	1970	1960
AIKEN COUNTY 2/	91,023	81,038	9,985	12.3	3.5	3.4
CHARLESTON-NORTH CHARLESTON SMSA	336,036	278,961	57,075	20.5	13.0	11.7
Charleston	247,561	216,382	31,179	14.4	9.6	9.1
Berkeley	56,199	38,196	18,003	47.1	2.2	1.6
Dorchester	32,276	24,383	7,893	32.4	1.2	1.0
COLUMBIA SMSA	322,800	260,828	61,972	23.8	12.5	10.9
Richland	233,868	200,102	33,766	16.9	9.0	8.4
Lexington	89,012	60,726	28,286	46.6	3.4	2.5
GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG SMSA	473,454	412,638	60,818	14.7	18.3	17.3
Greenville	240,774	209,776	30,998	14.8	9.3	8.8
Spartanburg	173,724	156,830	16,894	10.8	6.7	6.6
Pickens	58,956	46,030	12,926	28.1	2.3	1.9
TOTAL SMSA's	1,223,313	1,033,463	189,850	18.4	47.2	43.4
Central Counties	896,016	783,090	112,926	14.4	34.6	32.9
Contiguous Counties	327,297	250,373	76,924	30.7	12.6	10.5
TOTAL NON SMSA's	1,367,203	1,349,131	18,072	1.3	52.8	56.6
TOTAL STATE POPULATION	2,590,516	2,382,594	207,922	8.7	100.0	100.0

Note: Percentage totals may not add due to rounding.
1/ : Based on new definitions issued by the Office of Management & Budget, 1975.
2/ : Aiken County, South Carolina, part of Augusta, Georgia, SMSA.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population, 1970.

ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1970, 1974-1979p

AREA	APRIL 1, 1970 CENSUS	JULY 1, 1974	JULY 1, 1975	JULY 1, 1976	JULY 1, 1977	JULY 1, 1978	JULY 1, 1979p
Aiken County 1/	91,023	93,900	95,000	96,300	97,100	98,700	99,000
CHARLESTON-NORTH CHARLESTON AREA	336,036	363,500	371,100	381,200	383,800	388,000	393,500
Charleston	247,561	261,300	260,000	263,000	261,700	259,900	259,500
Berkeley	56,199	61,100	66,100	71,400	72,600	75,600	78,700
Dorchester	32,276	41,100	45,000	46,700	49,500	52,400	55,300
COLUMBIA SMSA	322,800	362,400	365,600	367,300	374,500	377,200	384,500
Richland	233,868	250,200	248,000	245,200	248,200	247,300	252,200
Lexington	89,012	112,200	117,600	122,100	126,300	129,900	132,400
GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG SMSA	473,454	519,700	523,900	521,900	534,100	537,900	543,100
Greenville	240,774	264,700	262,700	268,700	268,700	269,800	273,300
Spartanburg	173,724	189,100	196,000	190,300	195,000	196,100	196,700
Pickens	58,956	67,600	68,300	68,900	70,400	72,000	72,900

Note: SMSA totals rounded independent of county members.
p: Provisional
1/: Aiken County, South Carolina, part of Augusta, Georgia, SMSA.

Source: Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of the Census and Division of Research and Statistical Services.

SOUTH CAROLINA RESIDENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(APRIL 1, 1970 AND APRIL 1, 1960)

	NUMBER		CHANGE		PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	
	1970	1960	NET	PERCENT	1970	1960
TOTAL, ALL AGES	2,590,516	2,382,594	+ 207,922	+ 8.7	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years	235,818	294,913	- 59,095	- 20.0	9.1	12.4
5 - 17 years	719,874	697,563	+ 22,311	+ 3.2	27.8	29.3
18 - 44 years	958,219	850,158	+ 108,061	+ 12.7	37.0	35.7
45 - 64 years	486,763	389,361	+ 97,402	+ 25.0	18.8	16.3
65 and over	189,842	150,599	+ 39,243	+ 26.1	7.3	6.3
TOTAL, ALL AGES	2,590,516	2,382,594	+ 207,922	+ 8.7	100.0	100.0
Under 14 years	731,131	803,315	- 72,184	- 9.0	28.2	33.7
14 and over	1,859,385	1,579,279	+ 280,106	+ 17.7	71.8	66.3
TOTAL, ALL AGES	2,590,516	2,382,594	+ 207,922	+ 8.7	100.0	100.0
Under 18 years	955,692	992,476	- 36,784	- 3.7	36.9	41.7
18 and over	1,634,824	1,390,118	+ 244,706	+ 17.6	63.1	58.3
TOTAL, ALL AGES	2,590,516	2,382,594	+ 207,922	+ 8.7	100.0	100.0
Under 21 years	1,123,803	1,116,343	+ 7,460	+ 0.7	43.4	46.9
21 and over	1,466,713	1,266,251	+ 200,462	+ 15.8	56.6	53.1

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series p. 25 no. 734.

SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION BY RACE AND SEX, BY COUNTY
APRIL 1, 1970

COUNTY	ALL RACES 1/ TOTAL	ALL RACES 1/ MALE	ALL RACES 1/ FEMALE	WHITE TOTAL	WHITE MALE	WHITE FEMALE	BLACK TOTAL	BLACK MALE	BLACK FEMALE
Abbeville	21,112	10,026	11,086	14,538	6,956	7,582	6,557	3,063	3,494
Aiken	91,023	44,267	46,756	69,081	33,851	35,230	21,794	10,347	11,447
Allendale	9,692	4,564	5,128	3,863	1,832	2,031	5,824	2,731	3,093
Anderson	105,474	50,643	54,831	86,319	41,643	44,676	19,046	8,946	10,100
Bamberg	15,950	7,719	8,231	7,216	3,504	3,712	8,698	4,200	4,498
Barnwell	17,176	8,258	8,918	10,075	4,870	5,205	7,067	3,373	3,694
Beaufort	51,136	29,517	21,619	33,864	20,536	13,328	16,848	8,755	8,093
Berkeley	56,199	27,623	28,576	39,044	19,373	19,671	16,891	8,155	8,736
Calhoun	10,780	5,162	5,618	4,261	2,058	2,203	6,514	3,101	3,413
Charleston	247,650	126,913	120,737	168,414	89,074	79,340	77,884	37,039	40,845
Cherokee	36,791	17,510	19,281	29,664	14,220	15,444	7,098	3,278	3,820
Chester	29,811	14,187	15,624	18,090	8,653	9,437	11,692	5,526	6,166
Chesterfield	33,667	16,232	17,435	22,585	11,016	11,569	11,065	5,211	5,854
Clarendon	25,604	12,172	13,432	9,711	4,675	5,036	15,870	7,486	8,384
Colleton	27,622	13,331	14,291	14,597	7,065	7,532	12,930	6,217	6,713
Darlington	53,442	25,375	28,067	33,131	15,850	17,281	20,275	9,509	10,766
Dillon	28,838	13,797	15,041	16,625	8,022	8,603	11,960	5,645	6,315
Dorchester	32,276	15,779	16,497	20,778	10,279	10,499	11,319	5,412	5,907
Edgefield	15,692	7,618	8,074	7,586	3,687	3,899	8,104	3,929	4,175
Fairfield	19,999	9,756	10,243	8,115	3,878	4,237	11,882	5,877	6,005
Florence	89,636	42,962	46,674	56,872	27,659	29,213	32,659	15,252	17,407
Georgetown	33,500	16,224	17,276	17,258	8,520	8,738	16,204	7,685	8,519
Greenville	240,546	115,144	125,402	200,273	96,139	104,134	39,829	18,787	21,042
Greenwood	49,686	23,593	26,093	35,732	17,082	18,650	13,888	6,490	7,398
Hampton	15,878	7,621	8,257	8,097	3,897	4,200	7,771	3,719	4,052
Horry	69,992	34,417	35,575	52,471	25,903	26,568	17,398	8,463	8,935
Jasper	11,885	5,782	6,103	5,095	2,520	2,575	6,783	3,258	3,525
Kershaw	34,727	16,794	17,933	23,614	11,569	12,045	11,046	5,192	5,854
Lancaster	43,328	20,917	22,411	32,587	15,839	16,748	10,720	5,072	5,648
Laurens	49,713	24,020	25,693	35,534	17,271	18,263	14,128	6,732	7,396
Lee	18,323	8,926	9,397	7,356	3,555	3,801	10,964	5,368	5,596
Lexington	89,012	43,663	45,349	77,861	38,381	39,480	11,037	5,229	5,808
McCormick	7,955	3,821	4,134	3,151	1,528	1,623	4,800	2,293	2,507
Marion	30,270	14,280	15,990	14,925	7,114	7,811	15,297	7,141	8,156
Marlboro	27,151	12,939	14,212	15,262	7,287	7,975	11,832	5,621	6,211
Newberry	29,273	14,127	15,146	19,574	9,498	10,076	9,684	4,621	5,063
Oconee	40,728	19,904	20,824	36,646	18,007	18,639	4,051	1,885	2,166
Orangeburg	69,789	33,297	36,492	31,385	15,115	16,270	38,332	18,144	20,188
Pickens	58,956	30,400	28,556	53,308	27,681	25,627	5,537	2,649	2,888
Richland	233,868	122,494	111,374	159,092	84,967	74,125	73,437	36,771	36,666
Saluda	14,528	7,106	7,422	9,628	4,702	4,926	4,892	2,403	2,489
Spartanburg	173,724	83,670	90,054	137,037	66,491	70,546	36,482	17,098	19,384
Sumter	79,425	39,386	40,039	45,814	23,444	22,370	33,086	15,713	17,373
Union	29,230	13,953	15,277	20,923	10,063	10,860	8,277	3,878	4,399
Williamsburg	34,243	16,396	17,847	13,356	6,484	6,872	20,867	9,903	10,964
York	85,216	39,802	45,414	64,022	29,815	34,207	20,722	9,745	10,977
TOTAL	2,590,516	1,272,087	1,318,429	1,794,430	891,573	902,857	789,041	376,912	412,129

1/ All races include 7,045 persons not classified as White or Black.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population, PC (1) - B42.

PRELIMINARY 1/ INTERCENSAL POPULATION ESTIMATES OF SOUTH CAROLINA BY COUNTY
1960 THROUGH 1970

COUNTY	APRIL 1, 1960	POPULATION* AS OF JULY 1, 1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	APRIL 1, 1970
Abbeville	21,417	21.2	20.2	21.1	21.2	20.9	20.9	20.7	21.2	20.6	21,112
Aiken	81,038	82.1	82.8	83.3	84.4	83.2	85.2	89.7	90.8	91.6	91,023
Allendale	11,362	11.5	11.1	11.1	10.9	10.6	10.2	10.2	9.9	10.0	9,692
Anderson	98,478	98.5	97.5	99.5	99.3	99.4	99.4	100.1	101.0	102.8	105,474
Bamberg	16,274	15.9	15.8	16.1	16.3	16.1	16.4	15.9	15.7	16.2	15,950
Barnwell	17,659	17.7	17.9	18.1	17.9	17.5	17.1	16.7	16.7	17.5	17,176
Beaufort	44,187	42.4	41.7	43.2	44.2	44.5	48.1	47.9	51.1	52.9	51,136
Berkeley	38,396	38.6	39.5	41.4	43.7	45.6	47.4	50.0	52.0	54.7	56,199
Calhoun	12,256	11.9	11.8	11.7	11.3	11.4	11.1	10.6	10.4	10.2	10,780
Charleston	216,382	223.8	227.1	234.0	240.2	242.6	253.2	253.7	251.2	247.8	247,650
Cherokee	35,205	35.4	35.0	35.4	35.3	36.2	36.4	37.1	37.1	36.5	36,791
Chester	30,888	31.0	30.6	30.1	30.4	30.3	30.0	30.8	30.1	29.9	29,811
Chesterfield	33,717	34.4	35.1	35.3	35.6	36.7	36.1	35.2	34.4	34.1	33,667
Clarendon	29,490	30.0	28.8	28.7	28.8	27.8	27.3	26.4	26.8	25.8	25,604
Colleton	27,816	28.0	28.9	29.0	28.5	28.9	28.2	27.7	28.1	28.3	27,622
Darlington	52,928	52.9	53.1	53.5	54.2	54.0	53.7	53.8	53.7	53.6	53,442
Dillon	30,584	31.6	31.4	31.8	32.8	32.6	32.0	30.5	30.0	29.4	28,838
Dorchester	24,383	24.3	25.4	25.6	26.0	26.7	28.0	29.0	29.7	31.4	32,276
Edgefield	15,735	15.7	16.1	16.0	16.1	15.9	16.1	15.2	15.5	15.5	15,692
Fairfield	20,713	20.5	20.8	20.9	20.2	20.4	20.0	20.2	19.6	19.9	19,999
Florence	84,438	86.1	86.3	88.1	88.4	88.4	87.5	88.5	89.3	89.0	89,636
Georgetown	34,798	35.1	35.2	35.4	35.3	35.3	34.4	33.1	32.6	33.0	33,500
Greenville	209,776	214.7	217.7	219.1	213.8	217.1	220.8	225.2	231.8	235.7	240,546
Greenwood	44,346	46.3	47.9	48.6	48.4	49.3	49.8	51.1	51.1	51.6	49,686
Hampton	17,425	17.3	16.9	17.1	17.1	16.8	16.6	16.0	16.0	16.1	15,878
Horry	68,247	69.0	69.6	72.8	72.9	73.8	72.7	69.5	71.3	69.2	69,992
Jasper	12,237	12.1	11.8	11.8	11.9	11.9	11.5	11.2	11.3	11.4	11,885
Kershaw	33,585	34.0	33.9	33.1	33.6	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.8	34.7	34,727
Lancaster	39,352	39.1	38.8	39.4	39.7	40.2	40.6	41.5	42.3	42.1	43,328
Laurens	47,609	47.1	47.0	47.8	48.1	48.4	48.0	48.6	48.4	49.6	49,713
Lee	21,832	21.7	21.0	20.7	20.3	20.0	19.1	18.3	18.4	18.0	18,323
Lexington	60,726	62.3	64.6	66.4	68.3	71.0	72.5	77.2	79.9	85.0	89,012
McCormick	8,629	8.7	8.5	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.4	8.0	8.1	8.3	7,955
Marion	32,014	32.0	31.1	30.9	31.2	31.1	30.5	30.0	30.5	29.5	30,270
Marlboro	28,529	28.6	28.4	28.6	28.3	28.5	27.9	28.1	26.9	27.1	27,151
Newberry	29,416	29.3	28.9	28.7	28.8	28.8	28.1	28.8	28.9	28.9	29,273
Oconee 2/	38,563	39.4	39.5	39.3	39.8	39.1	39.2	39.0	39.4	40.0	40,728
Orangeburg	68,559	68.8	68.8	70.8	71.0	70.7	71.0	68.5	68.9	69.8	69,789
Pickens 2/	47,671	48.2	49.5	50.5	51.3	52.0	52.8	54.9	57.0	58.7	58,956
Richland	200,102	203.0	204.9	210.0	214.2	217.5	227.9	227.4	233.2	228.9	233,868
Saluda	14,554	14.4	14.8	15.1	14.8	14.8	14.9	15.1	14.8	14.9	14,528
Spartanburg	156,830	159.2	160.5	163.3	163.7	165.3	166.6	169.1	171.8	171.5	173,724
Sumter	74,941	75.3	76.0	75.4	77.4	79.0	78.2	79.1	79.5	79.8	79,425
Union	30,015	30.4	29.9	30.4	30.1	30.1	30.2	29.8	30.4	30.4	29,230
Williamsburg	40,932	40.2	39.8	40.2	39.4	38.3	37.5	36.0	35.2	34.7	34,243
York	78,760	79.7	80.6	81.3	80.8	81.5	82.6	83.1	83.4	83.9	85,216
TOTAL	2,382,594	2,409.0	2,423.0	2,460.0	2,475.0	2,494.0	2,520.0	2,533.0	2,559.0	2,570.0	2,590,516

* 1961 through 1969 estimates - state estimates are rounded to the nearest thousand; county estimates to the nearest hundred.
1/ Subject to final revisions when Bureau of the Census establishes the final intercensal series for States.
2/ Adjusted to reflect annexation from Oconee to Pickens County in 1967
Source: Division of Research and Statistical Services and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

POPULATION BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX

1979 AND PROJECTED 1982

The following tables containing detailed age, race, and sex characteristics for the 1979 and projected 1982 population were developed by the Division of Research and Statistical Services using a projection model. These estimates are not based on the 1980 Census and may not be comparable to the 1980 population levels which will be released by the Bureau of the Census later this year. In addition, data for 1979 are not comparable to the July 1, 1979 provisional estimates also published in this section as different methodologies were used. These tables should be used for analysis only.

POPULATION FOR SOUTH CAROLINA - 1979

AGES	WHITE MALE	WHITE FEMALE	BLACK MALE	BLACK FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	TOTAL
0-4	77,600	73,800	43,600	42,400	121,200	116,200	151,400	86,000	237,400
5-9	78,200	74,600	47,000	46,200	125,200	120,800	152,900	93,200	246,100
10-14	79,300	76,400	50,500	50,300	129,800	126,700	155,800	100,800	256,600
15-19	91,400	88,700	55,900	53,900	147,300	142,600	180,100	109,800	289,900
20-24	112,800	91,500	46,700	46,900	159,500	138,300	204,200	93,600	297,900
25-29	97,000	92,900	36,800	38,600	133,800	131,500	189,900	75,400	265,200
30-34	79,300	78,800	29,100	33,900	108,400	112,700	158,200	62,900	221,100
35-39	69,000	69,200	21,600	24,700	90,600	93,900	138,200	46,300	184,500
40-44	57,000	58,400	16,900	19,900	73,900	78,300	115,500	36,800	152,200
45-49	52,200	55,800	16,700	20,200	68,900	76,000	108,000	37,000	145,000
50-54	51,100	55,100	17,500	20,500	68,600	75,600	106,200	38,000	144,200
55-59	48,800	53,500	16,100	18,900	64,900	72,400	102,300	35,000	137,300
60-64	40,800	45,900	14,100	17,000	55,000	62,900	86,700	31,100	117,800
65-69	30,800	41,600	12,100	16,800	42,900	58,400	72,400	28,900	101,400
70-74	21,600	33,000	8,200	11,600	29,800	44,600	54,600	19,800	74,400
75-79	11,900	21,400	4,100	6,800	16,000	28,300	33,300	11,000	44,200
80-84	5,700	12,900	2,100	3,900	7,900	16,800	18,600	6,100	24,700
85+	3,900	9,600	1,900	4,000	5,800	13,600	13,500	5,800	19,300
TOTAL	1,008,500	1,033,300	441,000	476,400	1,449,500	1,509,700	2,041,800	917,400	2,959,200
0	15,500	14,800	8,700	8,500	24,200	23,200	30,300	17,200	47,500
1-4	62,100	59,000	34,800	33,900	97,000	93,000	121,100	68,800	189,900
14-17	70,700	68,500	43,600	42,400	114,400	110,900	139,200	86,000	225,300
18-21	81,700	72,100	41,100	40,300	122,700	112,400	153,800	81,400	235,100
0-21	371,700	350,200	215,600	211,500	587,400	561,700	721,900	427,200	1,149,100
65+	73,800	118,600	28,500	43,100	102,300	161,700	192,400	71,500	264,000
14-15	34,100	33,000	21,300	20,800	55,400	53,900	67,200	42,100	109,300
16-17	36,600	35,500	22,400	21,500	58,100	57,000	72,000	43,900	116,000
18-19	36,600	35,500	22,400	21,500	58,900	57,000	72,000	43,900	116,000
20-21	45,100	36,600	18,700	18,700	63,800	55,300	81,700	37,400	119,100
16-19	73,100	71,000	44,700	43,100	117,800	114,100	144,100	87,800	231,900
10-13	63,500	61,200	40,400	40,200	103,900	101,400	124,600	80,600	205,300
22-44	370,000	354,300	132,400	145,200	502,400	499,400	724,300	277,600	1,001,800
23-24	45,100	36,600	18,700	18,700	63,800	55,300	81,700	37,400	119,100

NOTE: Components may not add due to rounding.

POPULATION FOR SOUTH CAROLINA - 1982

AGES	WHITE MALE	WHITE FEMALE	BLACK MALE	BLACK FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	TOTAL
0-4	83,100	78,800	45,400	44,000	128,500	122,900	161,900	89,460	251,300
5-9	78,200	74,500	46,900	45,700	125,100	120,200	152,700	92,600	245,300
10-14	78,000	75,000	50,200	49,600	128,200	124,500	153,000	99,700	252,700
15-19	90,400	87,700	56,300	54,300	146,700	142,000	178,100	110,500	288,600
20-24	110,100	89,500	45,500	45,400	155,600	134,900	199,600	90,900	290,500
25-29	103,100	98,400	42,200	43,900	145,300	142,300	201,400	86,100	287,500
30-34	84,500	83,500	33,400	38,500	117,900	122,100	168,000	71,900	239,900
35-39	78,200	78,200	26,100	29,800	104,300	108,000	156,400	55,900	212,300
40-44	65,500	66,500	19,500	22,200	85,000	88,700	132,000	41,700	173,700
45-49	53,900	57,400	17,400	20,300	71,300	77,700	111,300	37,700	149,000
50-54	50,800	55,400	17,700	20,800	68,600	76,300	106,300	38,600	144,800
55-59	49,400	54,300	16,600	19,600	66,000	74,000	103,800	36,200	140,000
60-64	44,200	49,400	14,900	17,900	59,100	67,300	93,700	32,800	126,400
65-69	33,400	44,800	13,000	18,000	46,300	62,800	78,200	30,900	109,100
70-74	24,200	36,600	9,400	12,800	33,700	49,300	60,800	22,200	83,000
75-79	13,200	23,700	4,600	7,500	17,800	31,200	36,900	12,000	49,000
80-84	6,400	14,500	2,400	4,300	8,900	18,900	21,000	6,700	27,700
85+	4,200	10,600	2,100	4,500	6,300	15,200	14,900	6,600	21,500
TOTAL	1,051,000	1,079,000	463,500	499,100	1,514,500	1,578,000	2,130,000	962,600	3,092,600
0	16,600	15,800	9,100	8,800	25,700	24,600	32,400	17,900	50,300
1-4	66,400	63,100	36,300	35,200	102,800	98,300	129,500	71,600	201,100
14-17	69,800	67,600	43,800	42,500	113,600	110,100	137,500	86,300	223,700
18-21	80,200	70,900	40,700	39,900	120,900	110,700	151,100	80,600	231,600
0-21	373,700	351,800	216,900	211,700	590,700	563,500	725,500	428,600	1,154,200
65+	81,500	130,300	31,500	47,000	113,000	177,300	211,800	78,500	290,300
14-15	33,700	32,500	21,300	20,800	55,000	53,300	66,200	42,100	108,300
16-17	36,200	35,100	22,500	21,700	58,700	56,800	71,200	44,200	115,400
18-19	36,200	35,100	22,500	21,700	58,700	56,800	71,200	44,200	115,400
20-21	44,100	35,800	18,200	18,200	62,200	54,000	79,900	36,300	116,200
16-19	72,300	70,200	45,000	43,400	117,300	113,600	142,500	88,400	230,900
10-13	62,400	60,000	40,100	39,600	102,600	99,600	122,400	79,800	202,200
22-44	397,300	380,300	148,500	161,700	545,800	542,000	777,600	310,200	1,087,800
23-24	44,100	35,800	18,200	18,200	62,200	54,000	79,900	36,300	116,200

NOTE: Components may not add due to rounding.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA LABOR FORCE

SOUTH CAROLINA
ANNUAL PLANNING
INFORMATION

LABOR FORCE

Nineteen hundred and eighty was a year in which the long anticipated recession impacted upon the South Carolina economy. The State's civilian labor force averaged 1,306,000 for the year, no change from the 1979 average. However, as expected during economic downturns, employment in the State dropped and unemployment rose as consumers and businesses tried to cope with adverse economic developments. South Carolina, though, fared better than the rest of the Nation as better inventory management learned during the 1974-1975 recession kept most layoffs small and short in duration.

Average employment for 1980 was 24,000 below the 1979 level as layoffs and reduced workweeks were experienced in practically all sectors of the economy. High interest rates and inflation were the major culprits causing consumers, who were already in debt, to become more conservative in their purchasing-especially for big ticket items such as homes, autos, and furniture. This affected the construction and trade industries directly and filtered into many manufacturing and service industries that produce and maintain materials for homes, autos, etc.

Joblessness averaged 90,000 in 1980, up 25,000 from the previous year's level. The unemployment rate averaged 6.9% compared to a 5.0% rate in 1979. The unemployment rate reached its highest level in July (8.6%) as temporary layoffs

Civilian Labor Force, Employment, Unemployment in South Carolina 1970, 1979, & 1980

	1970	1979	1980	Percent Change 1970-1980	Percent Change 1979-1980
Civilian Labor Force	991,800	1,306,000	1,306,000	+ 31.7	0
Employment	954,500	1,240,000	1,216,000	+ 27.4	- 1.9
Unemployment	37,300	65,000	90,000	+141.3	+38.5
Rate	3.8	5.0	6.9	---	---

Totals may not add due to rounding
SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission
Research and Analysis

in the textile industry coincided with the influx of summer jobseekers into the labor market. During the latter part of the year, joblessness tapered off but remained higher than comparable year-ago levels.

AGE, RACE, & SEX

Little data have been released showing the detailed characteristics of South Carolina's 1980 labor force. White and nonwhite breakouts just released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) are shown below.

S.C. Labor Force-1980

	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Total	1,306,000	1,216,000	90,000	6.9
White	941,000	894,000	46,000	4.9
Nonwhite	365,000	322,000	44,000	12.0

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Characteristics on sex and age will be released by the BLS and the Census at a later date.

For a more detailed look at the labor force composition, one must look at 1979 data. Over half (56%) of the labor force were males and nearly 75% were white. Youth between 16 & 19 years of age accounted for less than 10%. Among the unemployed, most (66%) were women and most were white (65%). The unemployment rate for males averaged 3.0% compared to 7.0% for females. Whites averaged 4.4%, while nonwhites averaged 6.9%. Youth experienced the highest jobless rate at 14.5%.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION (BASED ON 1979 DATA)

The individuals participating in South Carolina's labor force, whether employed or unemployed, represented 63.8% of the total noninstitutional population 16 years old or over. This was down slightly from 1978's labor force participation rate of 64.2%. Labor force participation was higher among men (76.4) than women (52.7), and higher among whites (65.6) than nonwhites (59.1). Of the categories published by the BLS, white males showed the highest participation rate at 78.1%, while youth 16-19 years of age experienced the lowest rate at 49.5%.

EMPLOYMENT-TO-POPULATION RATIO (BASED ON 1979 DATA)

The employment-to-population ratio indicates whether or not the economy is generating jobs fast enough to provide employment for a constant proportion of the population. In other words, by relating employment to population, we can evaluate the magnitude of job growth. In 1979, 60.6% of the population 16 years old or over were employed, no change from the 1978 ratio. No change in the employment/population ratio indicates that employment is growing fast enough to maintain a constant proportion of the rapidly growing population.

SOUTH CAROLINA LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS 1978-1979

	Labor Force Participation Rate		Employment/Population Ratio	
	1979	1978	1979	1978
Total	63.8	64.2	60.6	60.6
Men	76.4	77.5	74.2	74.2
Women	52.7	52.8	48.7	48.9
Men 20+	78.4	80.0	76.4	77.7
Women 20+	54.0	54.0	50.7	50.8
Youth 16-19	49.5	50.4	41.9	40.1
White	65.6	66.7	62.8	63.5
Men	78.1	79.8	76.1	77.0
Women	54.4	55.1	50.7	51.5
Men 20+	78.7	81.4	77.0	79.3
Women 20+	54.5	55.0	51.7	52.4
Youth 16-19	59.3	59.3	52.1	49.0
Nonwhite	59.1	57.7	55.0	52.7
Men	71.9	71.0	68.8	66.5
Women	48.6	47.1	43.5	42.0
Men 20+	77.2	76.0	74.0	73.0
Women 20+	52.8	51.1	47.6	46.3

Source: Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment 1979. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Male and female employment also fell into the category of little or no change. Employment among whites, however, declined in relation to the population from 1978 to 1979. This indicates that the white working age population is growing faster than the year's economy could absorb them. Nonwhites experienced an increase in the employment/population ratio, as nonwhite employment grew proportionately more than the nonwhite population from 1978 to 1979.

OCCUPATION (BASED ON 1979 DATA)

White collar occupations accounted for 45% of all occupations, while blue collar jobs comprised 39%. Service workers and farm workers made up slightly under 17% of all occupations. The largest single occupation was clerical, with 16% of the total, followed closely by nontransport operatives (15%); craft workers (15%); and professional and technical workers (13%).

Among men, the most frequently occurring occupation was craft and kindred, with nearly 25% of all working men falling into this category. Women were most frequently found in clerical jobs (31%).

The largest percentage of whites worked in white collar jobs (53%), particularly in the professional-technical (15%) and clerical (18%) fields. Nonwhites were generally blue collar workers (46.3%). However, the largest single occupation for nonwhites was services, with 28% of all nonwhite workers falling into this category.

Service workers experienced the highest unemployment rate (8.0%) in 1979. The blue collar jobless rate was 4.6%, compared to a white collar rate of 3.1%.

DURATION AND REASON FOR UNEMPLOYMENT (BASED ON 1979 DATA)

A little over half (51%) of the unemployed in 1979 were jobless for less than 5 weeks. Thirty percent were unemployed from 5-14 weeks. Only 2% were jobless for a year or longer.

Over one third (36%) of the unemployed were reported to have lost their jobs for various reasons. Thirty percent were reentrants, and 17% were new entrants to the labor force. Many of the new entrants perhaps were housewives and other secondary labor force participants who entered the labor market seeking jobs to supplement family incomes.

Labor Force Status Of Civilian Noninstitutional Population By Age, Race, & Sex For 1979
South Carolina
(Data In Thousands)

	Civ. Noninstitutional Population	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemp.	Unemp. Rate
Total	2,047	1,306	1,240	65	5.0
Men	955	730	709	22	3.0
Women	1,092	575	532	44	7.6
Men, 20+	863	677	660	18	2.7
Women, 20+	962	519	488	31	6.0
Youth, 16-19	222	110	93	16	14.5
White	1,478	970	928	42	4.4
Men	699	546	532	14	2.5
Women	779	424	395	28	6.7
Men, 20+	644	507	496	12	2.4
Women, 20+	693	378	358	19	5.0
Youth, 16-19	140	83	73	11	13.3
Nonwhite	569	336	313	23	6.9
Men	256	184	176	8	4.3
Women	313	152	136	15	10.1
Men, 20+	219	169	162	7	4.1
Women,20+	269	142	128	11	7.7

Note: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

Source: Geographic Profile of Employment & Unemployment,
U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
December 1980

Labor Force Status By Occupation 1/, South Carolina
1979
(Data In Thousands)

	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
Total	1240	65	5.0
White Collar Workers	559	18	3.1
Professional & Technical	158	4	2.2
Managers & Administrators, except Farm	123	3	2.4
Sales Workers	75	3	3.3
Clerical Workers	204	9	4.2
Blue Collar Workers	480	23	4.6
Craft & Kindred	184	5	2.5
Operatives, except Transport	187	12	6.3
Transport Equipment Operatives	47	1	2.8
Nonfarm Laborers	63	5	6.8
Service Workers	169	15	8.0
Farm Workers	(2)	(2)	(2)

1/ Due to rounding components may not add.
2/ Data not published for these categories because they do not meet BLS reliability criteria.

Source: Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1979
U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Duration of and Reason for Unemployment in
South Carolina 1979

Duration of Unemployment (Percent Distribution)	100.0	Reason for Unemployment (Percent Distribution)	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	50.6	Job losers	36.4
5-14 weeks	30.2	Job leavers	18.2
15-26 weeks	10.7	Reentrants	30.3
27-41 weeks	6.1	New entrants	16.7
52 weeks or longer	2.4		

Source: Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment 1979.
U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Occupational Distribution Of Employment By Sex & Race
In South Carolina
1979

	Total	Men	Women
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
White Collar Workers	45.1	36.5	56.4
Professional & Technical	12.7	11.2	14.7
Managers & Administrators, except Farm	9.9	13.6	5.1
Sales Workers	6.0	6.1	5.8
Clerical Workers	16.4	5.6	30.9
Blue Collar Workers	38.7	50.9	22.4
Craft and Kindred Workers	14.8	24.5	1.9
Operatives, except Transport	15.0	12.2	18.8
Transport Equipment Operatives	3.8	6.3	(1)
Nonfarm Laborers	5.1	7.9	1.3
Service Workers	13.6	8.5	20.4
Farm Workers	2.6	4.0	(1)

	White	Nonwhite
Total	100.0	100.0
White Collar Workers	52.9	21.9
Professional & Technical	15.2	5.4
Managers & Administrators, except Farm	12.3	2.8
Sales Workers	7.6	1.4
Clerical Workers	17.8	12.4
Blue Collar Workers	36.1	46.3
Craft & Kindred Workers	16.3	10.5
Operatives, except Transport	13.3	20.3
Transport Equipment Operatives	3.2	5.4
Nonfarm Laborers	3.4	10.0
Service Workers	8.8	27.9
Farm Workers	2.2	3.9

(1) Data were not published for these categories because they do not meet BLS reliability criteria.

Source: Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment 1979, U.S. Department of Labor, BLS

Full and Part-Time Status Of Labor Force
In South Carolina For 1979
(Data In Thousands)

	Total	White	Nonwhite
Full time labor force	1,143	848	294
Employed			
Full time	1,027	787	240
Part-time economic reasons	63	31	33
Unemployed (looking for full time work)	53	31	22
Percent of full-time labor force	4.6	3.6	7.4
Part-time Labor Force	163	122	(1)
Employed on voluntary Part-time	150	110	(1)
Unemployed (looking for part-time work)	13	12	(1)
Percent of part-time Labor Force	7.9	9.6	(1)

(1) Data not shown because category does not meet BLS standards of reliability.

Note: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

Source: Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1979
U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

South Carolina's Labor Force By County
1980 and Projected 1982

		LABOR FORCE		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMP. RATE	
			Projected		Projected		Projected
		1980	1982	1980	1982	1980	1982
01	ABBEVILLE	8,820	9,210	790	620	8.9	6.7
02	AIKEN	41,300	43,040	2,980	2,350	7.2	5.5
03	ALLENDALE	3,580	3,730	450	350	12.6	9.4
04	ANDERSON	58,960	61,750	4,300	3,390	7.3	5.5
05	BAMBERG	6,700	6,980	570	450	8.6	6.4
06	BARNWELL	9,370	9,760	950	750	10.1	7.7
07	BEAUFORT	23,220	24,170	1,820	1,440	7.8	6.0
08	BERKELEY	31,390	32,810	2,480	1,960	7.9	6.0
09	CALHOUN	7,060	7,370	360	280	5.1	3.8
10	CHARLESTON	101,840	106,470	6,510	5,140	6.4	4.8
11	CHEROKEE	21,850	22,890	1,700	1,340	7.8	5.9
12	CHESTER	13,880	14,460	1,200	940	8.6	6.5
13	CHESTERFIELD	17,150	17,870	1,300	1,030	7.6	5.8
14	CLARENDON	11,160	11,630	1,000	790	9.0	6.8
15	COLLETON	11,880	12,370	1,170	930	9.9	7.5
16	DARLINGTON	25,160	26,210	2,060	1,630	8.2	6.2
17	DILLON	12,330	12,840	1,100	870	8.9	6.8
18	DORCHESTER	21,820	22,810	1,510	1,190	6.9	5.2
19	EDGEFIELD	7,790	8,130	530	420	6.8	5.2
20	FAIRFIELD	9,750	10,250	740	580	7.6	5.7
21	FLORENCE	45,900	47,800	3,290	2,600	7.2	5.4
22	GEORGETOWN	16,860	17,550	1,620	1,280	9.6	7.3
23	GREENVILLE	130,340	136,480	7,170	5,650	5.5	4.1
24	GREENWOOD	25,430	26,550	1,630	1,290	6.4	4.9
25	HAMPTON	6,840	7,120	650	510	9.5	7.2
26	HORRY	48,190	50,160	3,880	3,070	8.1	6.1
27	JASPER	5,470	5,690	390	310	7.1	5.4
28	KERSHAW	16,390	17,080	1,100	870	6.7	5.1
29	LANCASTER	21,650	22,560	1,680	1,330	7.8	5.9
30	LAURENS	22,210	23,190	1,660	1,310	7.5	5.6
31	LEE	6,900	7,190	570	450	8.3	6.3
32	LEXINGTON	59,170	62,170	2,500	1,970	4.2	3.2
33	MCCORMICK	3,100	3,230	320	260	10.5	8.0
34	MARION	15,680	16,340	1,460	1,150	9.3	7.0
35	MARLBORO	10,870	11,320	1,320	1,040	12.1	9.2
36	NEWBERRY	15,550	16,340	780	610	5.0	3.7
37	OCONEE	19,030	19,920	1,540	1,220	8.1	6.1
38	ORANGEBURG	34,440	35,900	2,770	2,180	8.0	6.1
39	PICKENS	34,840	36,480	2,010	1,580	5.8	4.3
40	RICHLAND	113,400	119,160	5,460	4,300	4.8	3.6
41	SALUDA	6,300	6,580	510	410	8.1	6.2
42	SPARTANBURG	94,570	99,020	5,480	4,320	5.8	4.4
43	SUMTER	32,130	33,490	2,710	2,150	8.4	6.4
44	UNION	12,820	13,360	1,290	1,010	10.0	7.6
45	WILLIAMSBURG	16,380	17,050	1,400	1,110	8.6	6.5
46	YORK	46,540	48,520	3,280	2,580	7.0	5.3
	STATE	1,306,000	1,365,000	90,000	71,000	6.9	5.2

Source: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX

1982

Age	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
Total	1,365,000	1,294,000	71,000	5.2
White Males	515,210	504,640	10,570	2.1
16-17	19,700	17,580	2,120	10.8
18-19	22,320	21,150	1,170	5.2
20-24	74,660	72,230	2,430	3.3
25-34	159,490	157,080	2,410	1.5
35-44	94,230	93,330	900	1.0
45-64	129,640	128,250	1,390	1.1
65+	15,170	15,020	150	1.0
Nonwhite Males	201,580	187,600	13,980	6.9
16-17	8,550	6,830	1,720	20.1
18-19	12,690	10,630	2,060	16.2
20-24	34,370	30,300	4,070	11.8
25-34	60,800	57,520	3,280	5.4
35-44	32,720	31,580	1,140	3.5
45-64	44,250	42,890	1,360	3.1
65+	8,200	7,850	350	4.3
White Females	456,000	435,250	20,750	4.6
16-17	16,000	13,390	2,610	16.3
18-19	20,280	18,230	2,050	10.1
20-24	65,750	60,810	4,940	7.5
25-34	162,710	136,190	6,520	4.6
35-44	95,330	92,890	2,440	2.6
45-64	105,950	103,900	2,050	1.9
65+	9,980	9,840	140	1.4
Nonwhite Females	192,210	166,510	25,700	13.4
16-17	8,170	5,190	2,980	36.5
18-19	12,810	8,230	4,580	35.8
20-24	32,380	23,900	8,480	26.2
25-34	53,210	48,840	4,370	8.2
35-44	37,480	34,710	2,770	7.4
45-64	43,180	40,740	2,440	5.7
65+	4,980	4,900	80	1.6

Source: S.C. Employment Security Commission and the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory's Labor Market Projection Model

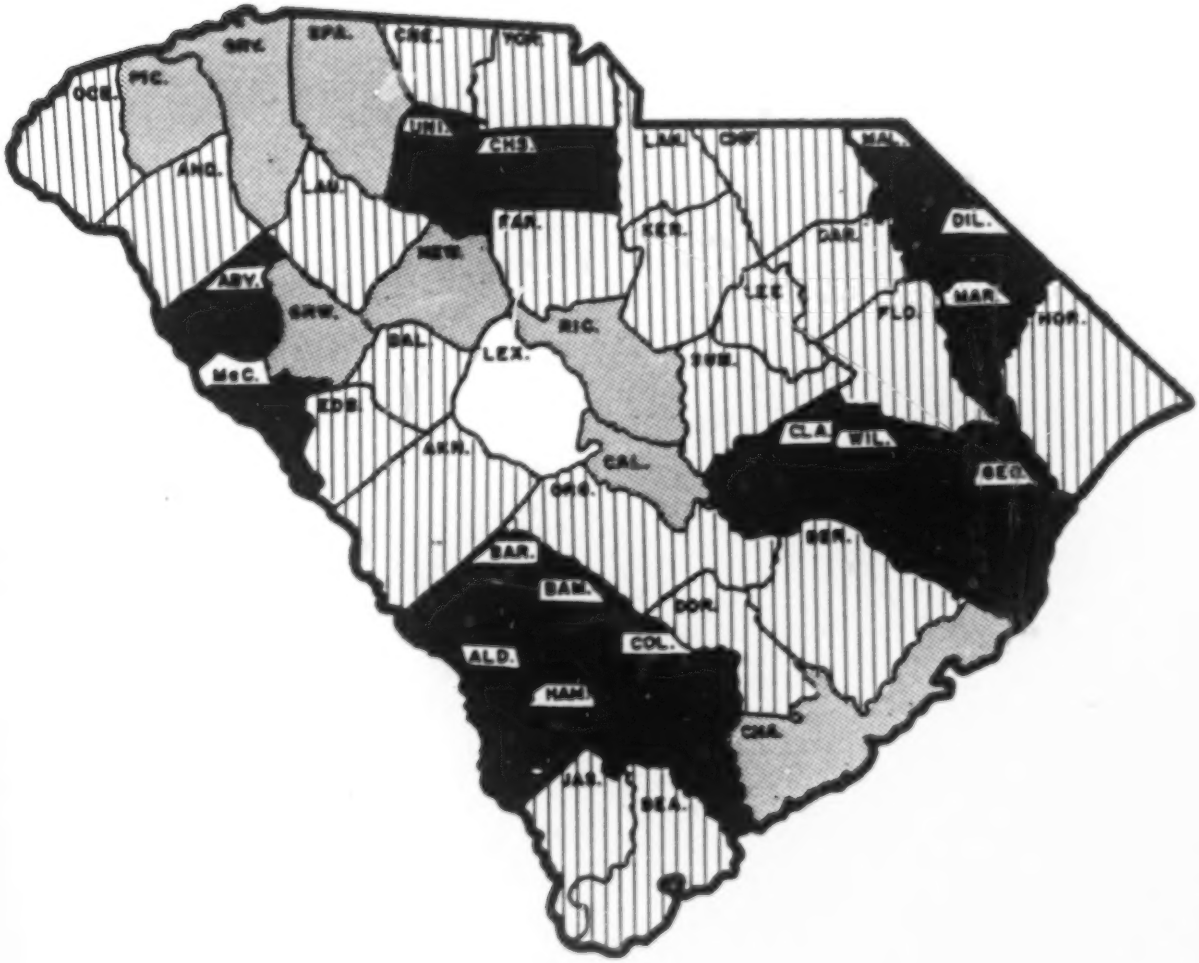
Unemployment Rates By Age, Race, & Sex 1975-1980
South Carolina

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980 1/
Total	8.8	7.0	7.2	5.7	5.0	6.9
Men	7.6	5.0	5.8	4.2	3.0	
Women	10.2	9.6	9.0	7.6	7.6	
Men, 20 yrs & over	6.6	4.2	5.0	2.9	2.7	
Women, 20 yrs & over	8.6	8.6	7.5	6.0	6.0	
Both Sexes, 16-19 yrs	22.4	15.4	17.2	20.5	14.5	
White	7.3	5.6	5.9	4.8	4.4	4.9
Men	6.1	4.3	5.2	3.5	2.5	
Women	9.0	7.6	6.9	6.4	6.7	
Men, 20 yrs & over	5.4	3.6	4.3	2.4	2.4	
Women, 20 yrs & over	7.7	6.8	6.1	4.7	5.3	
Both Sexes, 16-19 yrs	15.6	13.7	14.6	18.6	13.3	
Nonwhite	13.2	11.3	11.3	8.5	6.9	12.1
Men	12.6	7.8	8.1	6.5	4.3	
Women	13.9	15.3	14.7	10.9	10.1	
Men, 20 yrs & over	10.0	6.6	7.9	3.9	3.6	
Women, 20 yrs & over	10.2	13.3	12.6	9.4	7.8	

1/ Detail sex and age breaks for 1980 are not available at this time.

Source: Geographic Profile of Employment & Unemployment, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

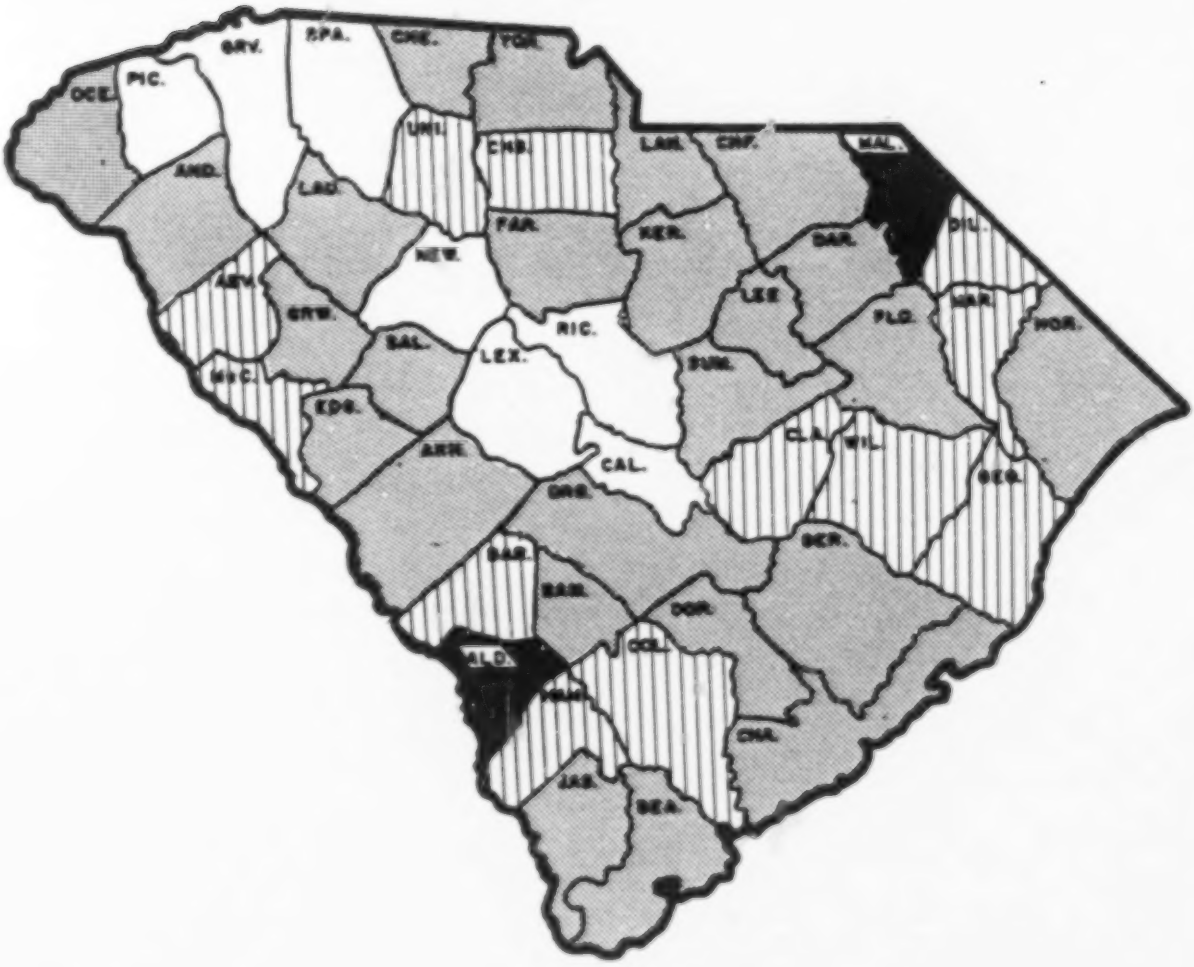
Unemployment Rates by County
1980



S.C. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS
APRIL 1981

- 8.5% and over
- 6.5% to 8.4%
- 4.5% to 6.4%
- less than 4.5%

Unemployment Rates by County
1982



S.C. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS/LMI
APRIL 1981

- 8.5% and over
- 6.5% to 8.4%
- 4.5% to 6.4%
- less than 4.5%

NONFARM WAGE

AND

SALARY EMPLOYMENT

SOUTH CAROLINA

ANNUAL PLANNING

INFORMATION

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS 1979-1980

While not as severe, South Carolina's economy did reflect the nation's business decline in 1980. Average nonfarm wage and salary employment rose a modest 11,400 above that of 1979. The average yearly gain in jobs over the ten-year period of 1969-1979 was 35,100.

Substantial cutbacks were recorded in manufacturing activity. This sector of nonagricultural employment was 7,200 below the 1979 level. Biggest losses were in those industries tied to the depressed housing and automotive sectors. Included were lumber and wood products (-1,400); stone, clay, and glass products (-600); textile mill products (-4,200); and synthetic fiber industries (-700). Other significant manufacturing losses were in fabricated metal and apparel where reductions of 700 and 1,200 respectively, were recorded. Though in the minority, there were gainers among goods-producing industries. The largest additions were in primary metal industries (+700); electric and electronic equipment (+600) and other nondurable industries (+900). A large part of recent capital investment in the state has been in these three areas of manufacturing.

Construction employment, which had average gains of 3,900 from 1976-1979, was just able to hold its own in 1980. General building construction, however, fell 600. These developments are ample evidence that 1980 was a depressed year for building activity.

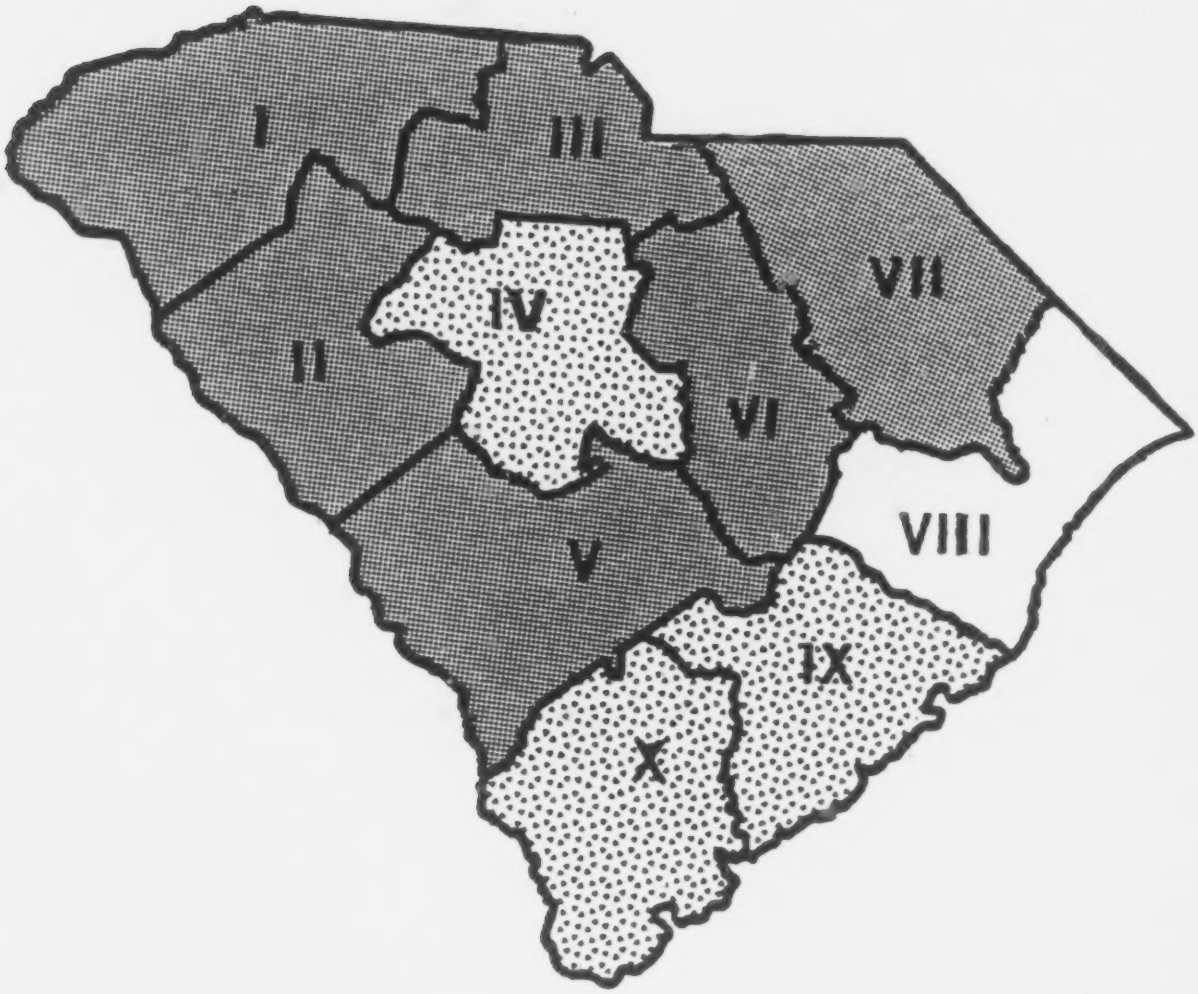
Offsetting the loss in manufacturing were expanded job opportunities in all nonmanufacturing industry divisions except mining and construction. Increases ranged from a high of +8,500 in total government to a low of +500 in transportation and public utilities. In spite of these additions at division levels, losses were recorded in several of their components.

For example, two notable developments in 1980 contributed to a downturn of 500 in trucking and warehousing. First, fewer goods were produced to be handled. In addition, deregulation of the trucking industry was accomplished.

Plummeting profits caused merchants to streamline operations in 1980. Actions taken resulted in a drop of 400 in general merchandise stores. Another retail trade industry which suffered declining employment was auto dealers and service stations. As auto sales plunged, jobs were cut by 1,300 in this industry.

Finally, travel in the state was apparently moderately curtailed as motels and other lodging places lost 500 jobs as a by-product of increasing gasoline prices.

DISTRIBUTION OF NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
IN MANUFACTURING, GOVERNMENT, AND RETAIL TRADE INDUSTRIES
FOR SOUTH CAROLINA'S TEN PLANNING DISTRICTS



SOURCE:
S. C. Employment Security Commission
Research and Analysis/CES

Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in S. C.
By Major Industry Division and Selected Industry Groups
(in Thousands)

Industry	1979	1980	Net Change 1979 - 1980	Percent Change 1979 - 1980
Total	1,176.0	1,187.4	+11.4	+1.0
Manufacturing	399.5	392.3	- 7.2	-1.8
Durable Goods	122.2	119.9	- 2.3	-1.8
Nondurable Goods	277.3	272.4	- 4.9	-1.8
Mining	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Construction	73.1	73.0	- 0.1	-0.1
General Building Contr.	27.7	27.1	- 0.6	-2.2
Transportation and Public Util.	53.0	53.5	+ 0.5	+0.9
Railroad Transportation	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.0
Trucking and Warehousing	15.3	14.8	- 0.5	-3.3
Other Transportation Serv.	5.8	6.3	+ 0.5	+8.6
Communication	14.1	14.6	+ 0.5	+3.6
Electric, Gas and San. Ser.	13.8	13.9	+ 0.1	+0.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade	221.0	223.9	+ 2.9	+1.3
Wholesale Trade	48.4	49.5	+ 1.1	+2.3
Retail Trade	172.6	174.4	+ 1.8	+1.0
General Merch. Stores	26.3	25.9	- 0.4	-1.5
Food Stores	31.4	32.6	+ 1.2	+3.8
Auto Dealers & Serv. Stat.	22.7	21.4	- 1.3	-5.7
Apparel & Access. Stores	10.0	10.3	+ 0.3	+3.0
Eating & Drinking Places	44.5	46.3	+ 1.8	+4.0
Finance,Insurance & Real Est.	46.3	47.5	+ 1.2	+2.6
Banking and Credit Agen.	20.6	21.3	+ 0.7	+3.4
Insurance Carriers	11.0	10.9	- 0.1	- .9
Services	152.4	158.0	+ 5.6	+3.7
Motels & Other Lod. Places	14.9	14.4	- 0.5	-3.4
Hospitals	11.8	12.8	+ 1.0	+8.5
Educational Services	15.0	15.3	+ 0.3	+2.0
Total Government	228.8	237.3	+ 8.5	+3.7
Total Federal	35.9	37.6	+ 1.7	+4.7
Total State	71.8	74.2	+ 2.4	+3.3
State Education	43.7	45.1	+ 1.4	+3.2
Other State Gov., except Education	28.1	29.1	+ 1.0	+3.6
Total Local	121.1	125.4	+ 4.3	+3.6
Local Education	52.3	54.0	+ 1.7	+3.3
Other Local Government, except Education	68.8	71.4	+ 2.6	+3.8

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding.
SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis

Total Manufacturing Employment By Selected Industry Groups
in South Carolina
(In Thousands)

Industry	1979	1980	Net Change 1979-1980	Percent 1979-1980
Manufacturing	399.5	392.3	-7.2	- 1.8
Durable Goods	122.2	119.9	-2.3	- 1.8
Lumber & Wool Prod.	16.2	14.8	-1.4	- 8.6
Logging Camps, Sawmills and Planing Mills	9.2	8.6	-0.6	- 6.5
Furniture & Fixtures	5.0	4.8	-0.2	- 4.0
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	11.8	11.2	-0.6	- 5.1
Primary Metal Industries	6.7	7.4	+0.7	+10.4
Fabricated Metal Products	14.8	14.1	-0.7	- 4.7
Fab. Structural Metal Prod.	6.2	5.8	-0.4	- 6.5
Machinery, Except Electrical	31.5	31.4	-0.1	- 0.3
Metalworking Machinery	5.0	5.1	+0.1	+ 2.0
Special Industry Mach.	9.3	9.3	0.0	0.0
Electric and Electronic Equip.	21.0	21.6	+0.6	+ 2.9
Electronic Comp. & Access.	7.8	8.0	+0.2	+ 2.6
Instruments and Related Prod.	6.0	6.0	0.0	0.0
Other Durable	9.2	8.6	-0.6	- 6.5
Nondurable Goods	277.3	272.4	-4.9	- 1.8
Food & Kindred Products	14.8	14.4	-0.4	- 2.7
Beverages	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0
Textile Mill Products	142.1	137.9	-4.2	- 3.0
Weaving Mills	88.4	86.5	-1.9	- 2.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	41.0	40.9	-0.1	- 0.2
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	46.1	44.4	-1.7	- 3.7
Knitting Mills	11.4	11.4	0.0	0.0
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	18.9	18.2	-0.7	- 3.7
Floor Covering Mills	3.8	3.1	-0.7	-18.4
Yarn and Thread Mills	11.4	10.8	-0.6	- 5.3
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.0	6.1	+0.1	+ 1.7
Apparel and other Products	47.7	46.5	-1.2	- 2.5
Mens and Boys Furnishing	10.3	10.4	+0.1	+ 1.0
Womens & Misses Outerwear	17.1	16.1	-1.0	- 5.8
Misc. Fab. Textile Prod.	7.0	6.9	-0.1	- 1.4
Paper & Allied Prod.	14.1	14.0	-0.1	- 0.7
Misc. Converted Paper Prod.	3.4	3.5	+0.1	+ 2.9
Paperboard Containers & Books	4.8	4.7	-0.1	- 2.1
Printing & Publishing	7.2	7.4	+0.2	+ 2.8
Chemicals & Allied Prod.	33.5	33.5	0.0	0.0
Synthetic Fibers	19.9	19.2	-0.7	- 3.5
Other Nondurable	17.8	18.7	+0.9	+ 5.1

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding.

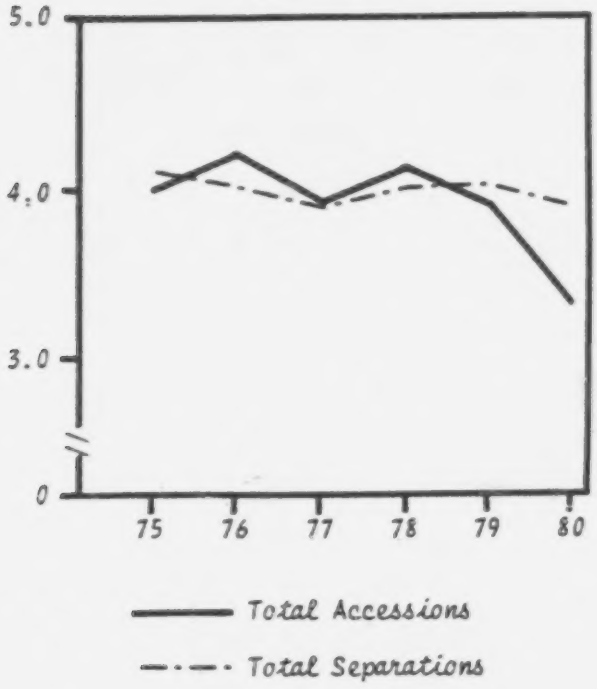
SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research & Analysis

LABOR TURNOVER HIGHLIGHTS

Manufacturing accession and separation rates were lower in 1980 than 1979 as shown by annual averages. As the economy contracted, the total accession rate was 15% less than the 3.9 per hundred recorded in 1979. This drop in accessions was caused by a 27% dip in new hires.

The total separation rate moved downward slightly over the year when an almost doubling of layoffs could not offset a substantial decline in quits. The suspension of employees from pay status because of lack of orders, inventory control, and lagging sales caused the substantial gain in layoffs. However, affecting the separation rate even more was the quit rate which plunged to record lows in response to the uncertain economy.

MANUFACTURING LABOR TURNOVER RATES
TOTAL ACCESSIONS AND TOTAL SEPARATIONS
ANNUAL AVERAGE PER 100 EMPLOYEES
1975 - 1980

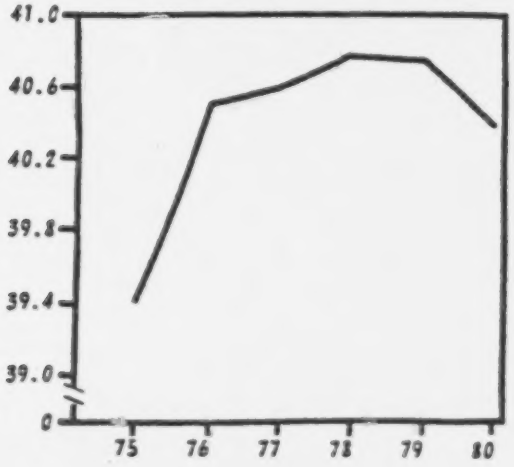


SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis

MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK DEVELOPMENTS

In spite of declines in the second and third quarter of 1980, South Carolina's manufacturing production workers managed to maintain a forty-hour workweek as reflected by the yearly average. In a normal twelve-month period, hours worked record a downturn in April but rebound immediately thereafter. However, 1980 witnessed a drop in hours beginning in April which continued through the summer. In fact, the low for the year was reached in July. The 38.8 workweek in that month was the lowest July since the 1974-1975 recession. The losses in average weekly hours in 1980 were attributed to plant closings, shorter workweeks, and layoffs in response to somewhat depressed economic conditions.

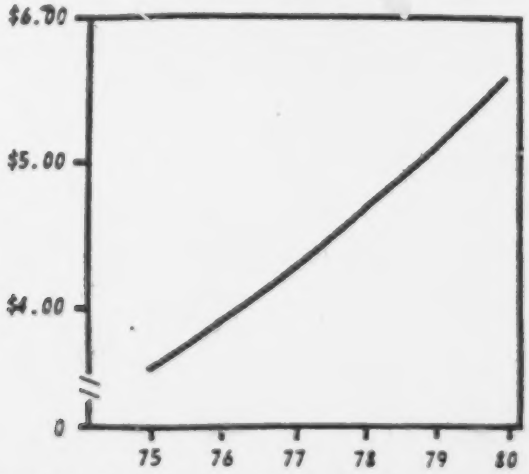
ANNUAL AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1975 - 1980



HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS

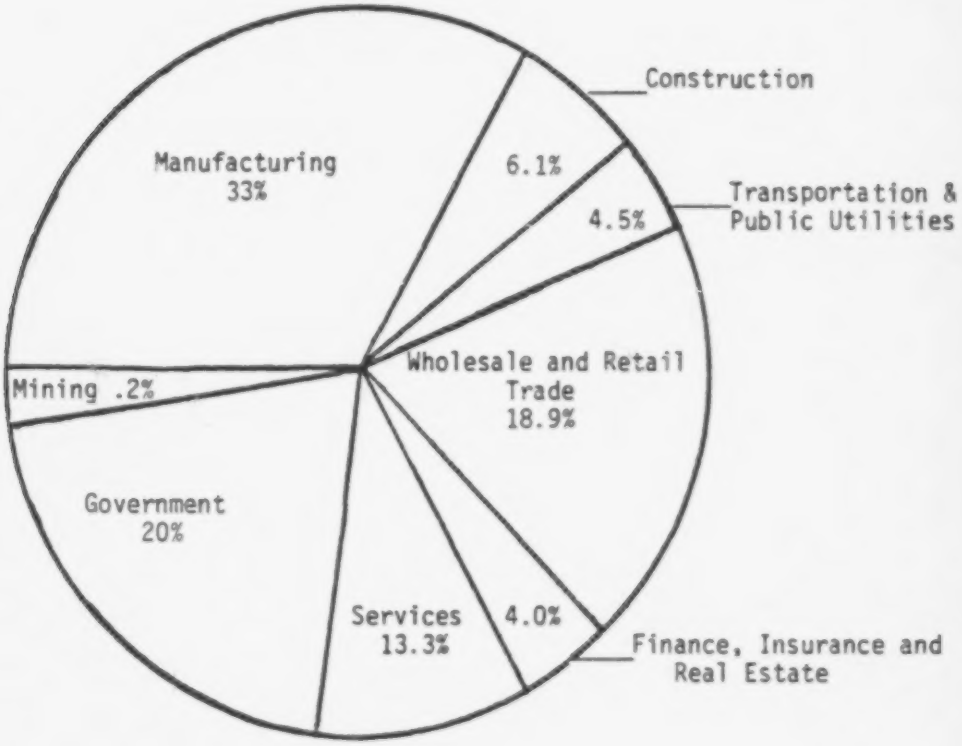
Average hourly and weekly earnings recorded advances from 1979 to 1980 as minimum wage increases, rises in cost-of-living, and bonuses were experienced throughout the manufacturing sector. The 1980 average for hourly earnings showed a $.49 climb above 1979's average of $5.10. Average weekly earnings rose from $208.08 to $225.28 over the year.

ANNUAL AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1975 - 1980

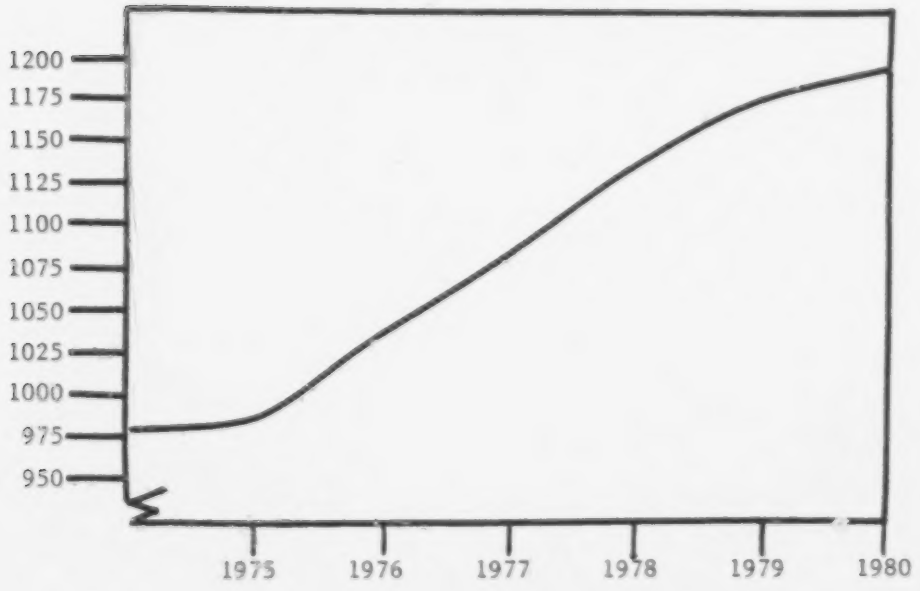


SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
SOUTH CAROLINA
1980



NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT - SOUTH CAROLINA
1975 - 1980
(IN THOUSANDS)



SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis

EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY

SOUTH CAROLINA ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION

EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS & OUTLOOK BY OCCUPATION 1976-1982

Many factors interact in the economy to change employment levels in occupations. A key factor is change in employment among industries, which is a function of the demand for different products and services and changing technology. Generally, a rise in demand causes a rise in employment, and a drop in demand, a decline. The effects of technological innovation may be limited to only one industry or may be widespread. In the past, the development of new products and processes both created some industries and eliminated others.

Precisely what effect changes in industry employment will have on a particular occupation depends on the occupational structure of the industries involved. As shown in chart on the next page industries differ greatly in the types of workers they employ. In 1976, blue-collar workers constituted about 80 percent of the work force of the construction industry, for example, but only 6 percent of employment in the finance, insurance, and real estate industry. Should the demand for new houses and office buildings rise, the number of blue-collar workers needed in construction would rise also. In contrast, even if the demand for financial and insurance services skyrocket, the impact on blue-collar workers would be small. Also, because the construction industry is the larger of the two, an increase in demand would have a larger impact even on occupations which constitute a similar proportion of employment in both industries, such as professional and technical workers.

A second factor affecting occupational employment is business organizational structure. The ways in which establishments are organized and operated have changed significatly in recent years, and have affected the demand for workers in many occupations. As more stores, restaurants, motels, and other enterprises have become chain operations, the number of salaried managers has grown, while the number of self-employed managers has declined. The trend toward self-service has slowed the growth of employment of retail clerks and gas station attendants.

Finally, supply-demand conditions in one occupation affect the demand for another. When workers in a highly skilled or professional occupation are in short supply, employers may hire more assistants or technicians. In hospitals, for example, nursing aides have performed some of the duties of nurses when nurses have been in short supply.

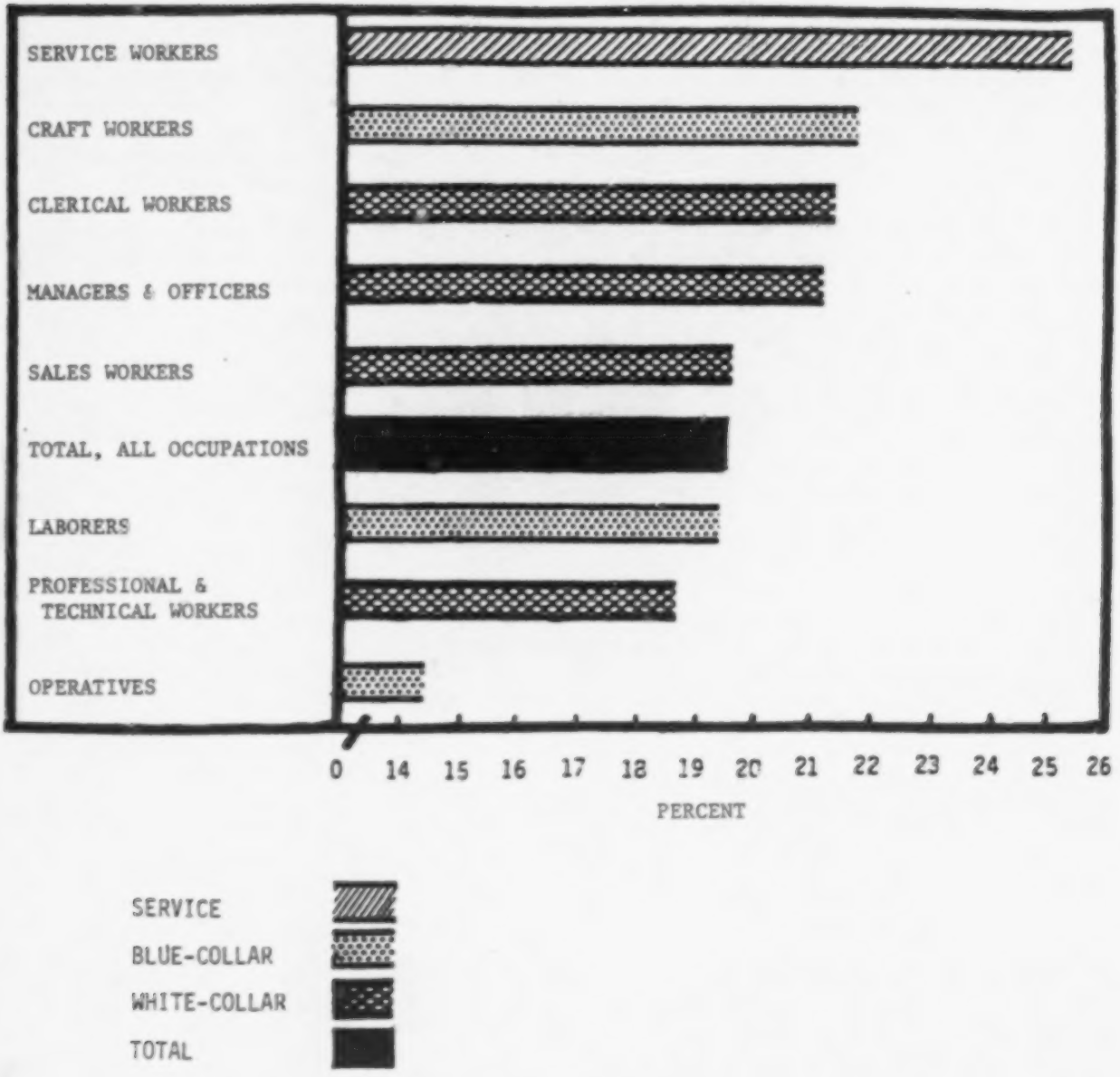
This section presents the Bureau of Labor Statistics Projections for detailed occupations through 1982 based on the Occupational Employment Statistics Program survey.

Traditionally, occupations are divided into four groups: (1) white-collar workers--in professional and technical, clerical, sales, and managerial jobs; (2) blue-collar workers--in craft, operative, and laboring jobs; (3) service workers; and (4) farm workers. Since farm workers are not within the scope of the OES survey, employment in this category is excluded from these projections. Self-employed workers are also excluded from these data. The following chart displays projected employment growth in these groups for the 1976-1982 period.

EMPLOYMENT GROWTH

BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES

1976 - 1982



SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL WORKERS include a wide range of workers who are for the most part, highly trained. Included in this group are engineers, physicians, surveyors, embalmers, and labor economists. Employment in this group is expected to grow from 137,660 to 163,210 workers or 18.6 percent, between 1976 and 1982, about 1 percent less than the rate of growth expected for total nonfarm wage and salary. Therefore, the percentage of professional & technical workers to total nonfarm wage and salary will change very little during the 1976-1982 period.

Increased efforts towards energy production, transportation, and environmental protection as a result of a growing population and greater consumer awareness, will contribute to a growing demand for scientists, engineers, and technicians. The medical profession is expected to increase as the population gets older and more health conscious. The demand for professional and technical workers to develop and utilize computer resources also is projected to grow rapidly.

Job openings for some occupations will be less favorable, however, because the number of workers available will exceed the number of job openings. Teachers, for example, will continue to face stiff competition, as well as artists and entertainers.

MANAGERS include workers such as department store managers, construction inspectors and corporate executives. This group is expected to increase from 74,720 to 90,760 workers, or 21.5 percent between 1976 and 1982, about 2 percent above the growth rate expected for total nonfarm wage and salary. The percentage points of managers and officers to total employment, however, will remain about the same over the study period.

Changes in business size and organization have resulted in differing trends for self-employed and salaried managers. The number of self-employed managers will continue to decline as many areas of business are increasingly dominated by large corporations and chain operations. Supermarkets, corporately owned lodging places, and fast food chains, for example, will continue to restrict opportunities for the self-employed. Requirements for salaried managers, on the other hand, will grow as management specialists increasingly operate corporate owned establishments and more technically trained managers administer research and development programs. Rapidly expanding service industries will provide more jobs for managers than manufacturing industries which will grow more slowly.

SALES WORKERS are employed primarily in retail stores, wholesale firms, insurance companies, and real estate agencies. Employment is expected to increase from 52,860 to 63,330 or 19.8 percent, about the same rate as that for total nonfarm wage and salary. As a result of this growth rate, the proportion of sales workers to total employment will remain at 5.1 percent through 1982.

Much of the increase in the number of sales workers will result from expansion in the trade industry, which employs the majority of these workers. The demand for both full-and part-time sales workers in retail trade will increase because a growing population creates demand for more shopping centers and stores.

Despite the widespread use of labor-saving merchandising techniques such as self-service and computerized checkout procedures, suburban expansion and longer operating hours will cause employment to increase.

CLERICAL WORKERS make up both the second largest and the third fastest growing occupational category. Clerical employment is expected to rise from 159,210 to 193,260 workers, or about 21.4 percent between 1976 and 1982. The percentage of clerical workers to total nonfarm wage and salary will change very little, from 15.4 to 15.6 percent during the same period.

New developments in computers, office machines and dictation equipment will affect employment in various occupations within this group. For example, the more extensive use of computers to store information and for billing, payroll, and other clerical calculations will limit employment opportunities for file clerks and office machine operators while at the same time the need for computer and peripheral equipment operators will increase. Dictation machines will continue to adversely affect stenographers who are not trained as court reporters. Technological innovations will not affect many types of clerical workers whose jobs involve a high degree of personal contact. Substantial growth is anticipated for secretaries, typists, and receptionists as business services and medical and health care services expand.

CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS include a wide variety of highly skilled workers such as machinists, heavy equipment mechanics, dental lab technicians, electricians, bakers, and carpenters. Craft worker employment is expected to increase from 146,810 to 178,800, for a 21.8 percent increase between 1976 and 1982. The craft share of total nonfarm wage and salary will increase slightly from 14.2 to 14.5 percent over the 1976-1982 period.

Much of the increase in craft workers will come from expansion in the Construction Industry. Construction crafts workers, the third largest occupational group in craft workers, is expected to increase by 9,300 workers, a gain of 28.6 percent between 1976 and 1982, making it the fastest growing occupations in craft workers.

In contrast, a continuation of the trend toward technological advancement in the textile industry will lead to a decline in some craft occupations in that industry. An example of a declining craft occupation is loom fixers.

OPERATIVES, the largest blue-collar group, include workers such as assemblers, packers, truck drivers, and many types of machine operators. Employment of operatives is tied closely to the production of goods, because the majority of these workers are employed in manufacturing industries. The projected slow growth of manufacturing, along with improved production processes, will hold down the demand for these workers. Textile operatives, such as spinners and weavers, are expected to decline as the textile industry uses more machinery and faces stiff competition from imports.

Outside of manufacturing, employment of most transportation operatives, such as truckdrivers and route drivers will increase as the transportation industry grows.

Employment of operatives is expected to increase from 253,780 to 290,250 between 1976 and 1982 or about 14.4 percent. The operative share of total nonfarm wage and salary is expected to decline slightly, from 24.5 to 23.4 percent.

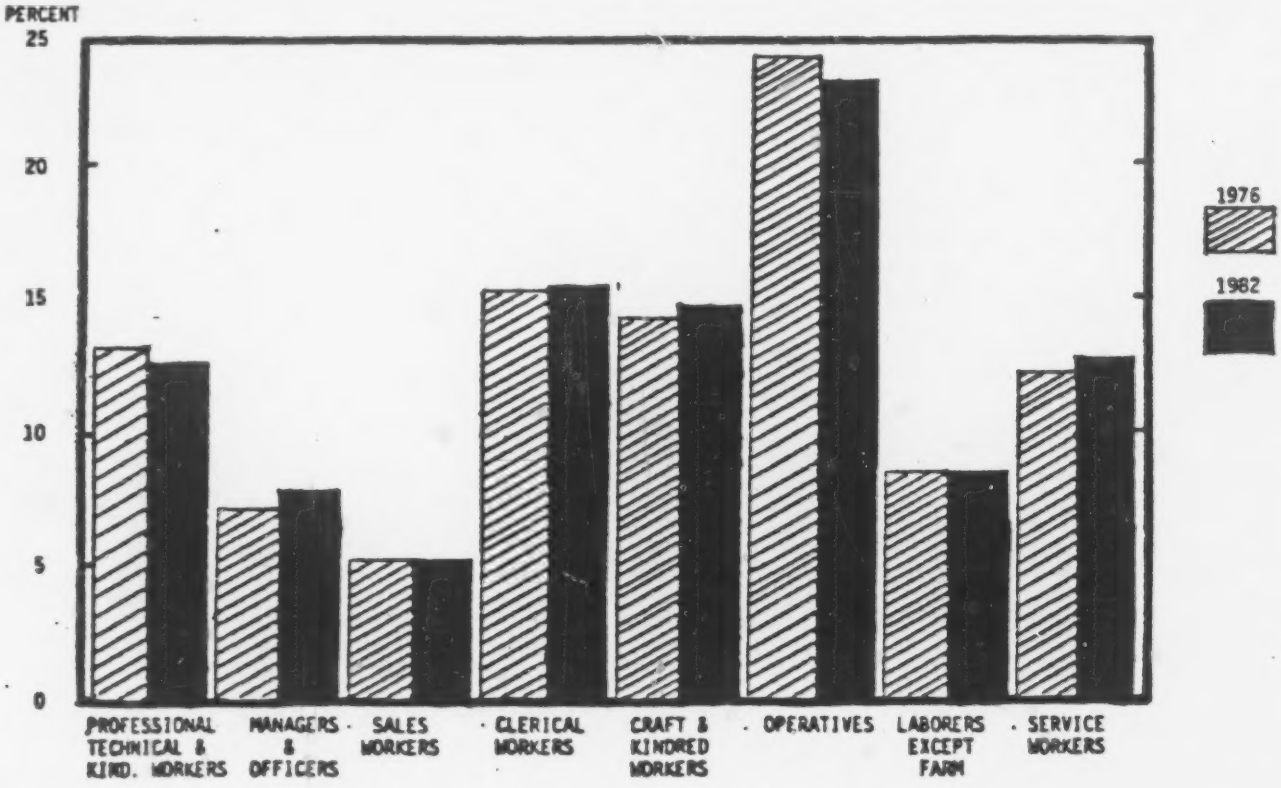
SERVICE WORKERS include a wide range of workers--fire fighters, janitors cosmetologists, waiters, and guards are a few examples. These workers, mostly employed in service-producing industries, make up one of the fastest growing occupational groups. Factors expected to increase the need for these workers are the increasing demand for medical care; the greater need for protective and cleaning services; and the more frequent use of restaurants, beauty salons, and leisure services as incomes rise. Between 1976 and 1982, employment of service workers is expected to increase from 127,330 to 159,510 workers, or 25.3 percent.

LABORERS (except farm) include workers such as gardeners and grounds-keepers, construction laborers, freight and stock handlers, and logging workers. Employment growth in this group is expected to be average as machinery increasingly replaces manual labor in construction and manufacturing, the two largest industries employing these workers. Power-driven equipment will handle more and more materials in factories, warehouses, and on consturction sites, and more plants will install integrated systems to process and convey materials and equipment. Between 1976 and 1982, employment of laborers is expected to rise from 83,110 to 99,330, or about 19.5 percent. The proportion of total nonfarm wage and salary made up of laborers will remain at 8 percent.

Detailed occupational employment estimates for 1976 and projections for 1982 are included within the Appendix. Updated estimates and projections for 1985 will be provided at a later date.

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP
IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1976 AND PROJECTED 1982

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	1976 EMPLOYMENT	1976 PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	PROJECTED 1982 EMPLOYMENT	PROJECTED 1982 PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	PERCENT CHANGE 1976-1982
TOTAL ALL OCCUPATIONS	1,035,480	100.0	1,238,450	100.0	19.6
WHITE-COLLAR WORKERS	442,450	41.0	510,560	41.2	15.4
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL & KINDRED	137,660	13.3	163,210	13.2	18.6
MANAGERS, OFFICIALS, & PROPRIETORS	74,720	7.2	90,760	7.3	21.5
SALES WORKERS	52,860	5.1	63,330	5.1	19.8
CLERICAL WORKERS	159,210	15.4	193,260	15.6	21.4
BLUE-COLLAR WORKERS	483,700	46.7	568,380	45.9	17.5
CRAFT & KINDRED WORKERS	146,810	14.2	178,800	14.5	21.8
OPERATIVES	253,780	24.5	290,250	23.4	14.4
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	83,110	8.0	99,330	8.0	19.5
SERVICE WORKERS	127,330	12.3	159,510	12.9	25.3



SOURCE: Research and Analysis, South Carolina Employment Security Commission.

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS
SOUTH CAROLINA
1976-1982

Major Occupational Group	Total	Openings Due to Growth	Openings Due to Separations
Total All Occupations	66,340	34,050	32,290
White Collar Workers	29,570	14,360	15,210
Professional, Technical & Kindred Workers	8,730	4,270	4,460
Managers, Officials & Proprietors	5,750	2,670	3,080
Clerical Workers	11,220	5,670	5,550
Sales Workers	3,870	1,750	2,120
Blue Collar Workers	25,760	14,320	11,440
Craft & Kindred Workers	8,530	5,390	3,140
Operatives	12,120	6,220	5,900
Laborers	5,110	2,710	2,400
Service Workers	11,010	5,370	5,640

SOURCE: Research and Analysis, South Carolina Employment Security Commission.

OCCUPATIONS RANKED BY THE HIGHEST NUMBER
OF JOB OPENINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1976 - 1982

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS 1976-1982	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH		OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	
		ACTUAL	PERCENT	ACTUAL	PERCENT
JANITORS AND SEXTONS	3,200	1,310	41	1,890	59
SALES CLERKS	2,090	990	47	1,100	53
SECRETARIES	1,930	810	42	1,120	58
GENERAL CLERKS, OFFICE	1,420	690	49	730	51
ELEM. SCHOOL TEACHERS	1,320	500	38	820	62
CASHIERS	1,250	700	56	550	44
WAITERS OR WAITRESSES	1,160	730	63	430	37
ASSEMBLERS, HAND	1,090	800	73	290	27
HELPER, TRADES	1,050	660	63	390	37
COOKS, EXC. PRIVATE	1,040	550	53	490	47
SUPERVISORS, NONWORKING	1,030	590	57	440	43
TRUCK DRIVERS	1,030	660	64	370	36
NURSES AIDES, ORDERLIES	850	390	46	460	54
SEWING MACH. OPERS., REG. EQUIPMENT, GARMENT	850	160	19	690	81
MANAGERS, STORE	800	370	46	430	54
SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS	780	430	55	350	45
GUARDS AND DOORKEEPERS	730	240	33	490	67
CARPENTERS	710	410	58	300	42
BOOKKEEPERS, HAND	650	330	51	320	49
NURSES, PROFESSIONAL	630	370	59	260	41
FOOD PREP. & SERV. WORKERS FAST FOOD RESTAURANT	590	350	59	240	41
INSPECTORS	530	320	60	210	40
TYPISTS	490	240	49	250	51
STOCK CLERKS	480	280	58	200	42
AUTO MECHANICS	450	280	62	170	38
RECEPTIONISTS	430	200	47	230	53
MAINTENANCE REPAIR, GEN. UTIL.	410	280	68	130	32
DELIVERY & ROUTE WORKERS	400	220	55	180	45
PRODUCTION PACKAGERS	390	220	56	170	44
STOCK CLERKS, SALES FLOOR	380	260	68	120	32
GARDNERS, GROUNDSKEEPERS, EXC. FARM	380	150	39	230	61
TELLERS	340	220	65	120	35
LICENSED PRATICAL NURSES	330	140	42	190	58
PLUMBERS &/OR PIPEFITTERS	330	220	67	110	33
ACCOUNTING CLERKS	310	150	48	160	52
TEACHERS, COLLEGE	310	150	48	160	52
BAGGERS	300	200	67	100	33
WEAVERS	290	0	00	290	100
SALES AGENTS, INSURANCE	280	100	36	180	64
HIGHWAY MAINTENANCE WORK	270	140	52	130	48
ACCOUNTANTS & AUDITORS	270	150	56	120	44
LIBRARIANS	270	100	37	170	63
HEAVY EQUIPMENT OPERATORS	270	190	70	80	30
PAINTERS, CONSTRUCTION	270	160	59	110	41
MAINTENANCE MECHANIC	250	140	56	110	44
FUEL PUMP ATTENDANTS	250	120	48	130	52

SOURCE: Research and Analysis, South Carolina Employment Security Commission.

OCCUPATIONS WITH DECLINING EMPLOYMENT 1976 - 1982[1]

OCCUPATIONS	EMPLOYMENT 1976	EMPLOYMENT 1982	ACTUAL CHANGE 1976-1982	ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENINGS
WEAVERS	11,900	11,540	-360	290
SPINNERS, FRAME	8,470	8,430	- 40	210
LOOM FIXERS	6,390	6,150	-240	140
SECTION REPAIRERS & SETTERS	3,570	3,540	- 30	70
SPOOLER OPERATORS, AUTOMATIC	2,490	2,410	- 80	70
SLUBBER TENDERS	1,560	1,540	- 20	40
WARP TYING MACHINE TENDERS	1,360	1,310	- 50	30
SMASH HANDS	1,000	950	- 50	20
QUILTING MACHINE OPERATORS	760	730	- 30	20
HARNESS BUILDERS, LOOM CHANGERS	460	440	- 20	10
DRAWERS-IN, HAND	460	450	- 10	10
DRAWING-IN MACHINE TENDERS	450	440	- 10	10
HARNESS PLACERS	450	430	- 20	10
SALES AGENTS, SALES REPRESENTATIVE SECURITY	230	170	- 60	10

SOURCE: Research and Analysis, South Carolina Employment Security Commission.

[1]Occupations are ranked in descending order by Annual Average Openings.

Thirteen of the fourteen declining occupations are textile-related occupations. There will be a demand for textile-related occupations, however, since it is a large occupational category and workers will be needed to replace those workers who separate from the occupations.

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS 1976-1982

Most of the State's nonfarm wage and salary workers currently are employed in industries that provide services, such as education, health care, trade, repair and maintenance, government, transportation, banking, and insurance. The production of goods through mining, construction and manufacturing requires only about two-fifths of the State's work force.

Employment in goods-producing industries has remained relatively constant since the early 50's, whereas the service-producing industries have expanded rapidly. Among the factors contributing to this rapid growth were the migration from rural to urban areas and the accompanying need for more local government services, and rising incomes and living standards that result in the demand for improved health and education services. These factors, along with a more recent phenomenon, the immigration of workers from northern states, are expected to continue to cause the demand for services to grow in the State.

The percentage share of goods-producing workers to total employment should decreased from 41.9 to 41.1 percent between 1976 and 1982. Significant gains in productivity resulting from automated production, improved machinery, and other technological advancements have permitted large increases in output without additional workers. Between 1976 and 1982, employment in goods-producing industries is expected to increase by over 17 percent from 433,660 to 509,090 workers.

The growth rates will vary, from industry to industry. MINING, the State's smallest industry division is expected to grow by nearly 8 percent during this period, the smallest growth rate experienced by any industry. The 140 employment growth in mining will be in the mining and quarrying of nonmetallic minerals, except fuels, the only mining industry in the State.

CONSTRUCTION is the fastest growing industry in the State with a 33.6 percent growth between 1976 and 1982, a gain of 20,510 workers. The percentage of total nonfarm wage and salary is expected to increase from 5.9 to 6.6 percent. The anticipated increase in population and households, and the relatively low level of housing construction in the early 70's, are expected to create strong pressure for new housing. Also there will be a growing demand for alteration and modernization work on existing structures as well as for maintenance and repair work on highway systems, dams, bridges, and similar projects.

MANUFACTURING is the largest industry in the State, employing more than one third of the state's nonfarm wage and salary workers. It is expected to gain 54,780 workers between 1976 and 1982 for a growth of 14.8 percent.

Manufacturing is divided into two broad categories - durable goods and nondurable goods. Employment in durable goods is expected to increase by about 32 percent, from 99,590 to 131,510 workers, while nondurable goods is expected to increase by only 8.4 percent, from 271,210 to 294,070 workers.

Growth rates will vary among individual industries within each of these categories. In nondurable goods, for example, employment in tobacco manufacturing is expected to decline by over 7 percent, while rubber and plastic products is projected to increase by 61 percent. Among durable goods, electric and electronic equipment is expected to undergo a rapid employment increase growing by nearly 44 percent. Lumber and wood products will grow by only about 14 percent.

TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES is expected to grow by nearly 10,000 workers between 1976 and 1982 for a growth rate of over 23 percent. More than 40 percent of the growth is expected to be in the utilities and sanitary services which gained over 4,000 workers for a growth rate of nearly 50 percent. The communications industry showed the second highest employment gain with an increase of about 3,000 workers. Increasing population and the birth of shopping centers in suburbia will cause employment in these industries to continue to expand.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE is the second largest of the service industries and is expected to gain 44,000 workers between 1976 and 1982, a growth rate of 23.5 percent. Both wholesale and retail trade have increased as population has grown and as rising personal incomes and the availability of credit have enabled people to buy a greater number and variety of goods. Retail trade has grown more rapidly than wholesale trade as the expansion of the suburbs has created a demand for more shopping centers. Although self-service is expected to become more prevalent, employment in retail trade, nonetheless, will continue to grow faster than in wholesale trade because of the high labor turnover in many retail occupations.

FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE will grow faster than Services as a whole and is the fastest growing Services industry. Employment is expected to increase from 39,880 to 49,540 workers between 1976 and 1982, an increase of 24.2 percent.

Within this group, the two fastest growing industries are expected to be banking and credit agencies. Employment in banking is expected to grow by nearly 40 percent between 1976 and 1982, reflecting a growing population that is increasingly paying its bills by check. Employment requirements will also grow as banks begin to provide more services, particularly the bank credit cards, remain open longer hours, and open more branches. Population growth also leads to an increased demand for the services of finance companies, savings and loans associations, and other credit agencies.

SERVICES is second only to Manufacturing in terms of the number of workers employed. Growth in this industry is primarily the result of significant increase in population, rising disposable income, and a growing demand for personal, business, educational, medical, and protective services. One of the fastest growing industries in the services division is medical services, which is expected to expand by nearly 12,000 workers for a 22.3 percent increase over the study period. Services is expected to grow by 20.8 percent for an increase of about 50,500 workers between 1976 and 1982.

GOVERNMENT, the third largest industry in the services sector, is expected to grow by nearly 15 percent between 1976 and 1982 for a gain of 13,240 workers. This growth rate is less than that for services as a whole. Growth is expected to be greatest in agencies providing human services, education, health, sanitation, and police and fire protection. Although State and Local Government will continue to be the major source of jobs, the budget problems many local governments now face are expected to retard the expansion of some government programs.

The narrative portion of this section refers to industry projections for 1982 to maintain comparability with occupational data. Industry projections for 1985 are included within the Appendix.

DISTRIBUTION OF GOODS-PRODUCING AND SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA, 1976 WITH PROJECTIONS TO 1982[1]

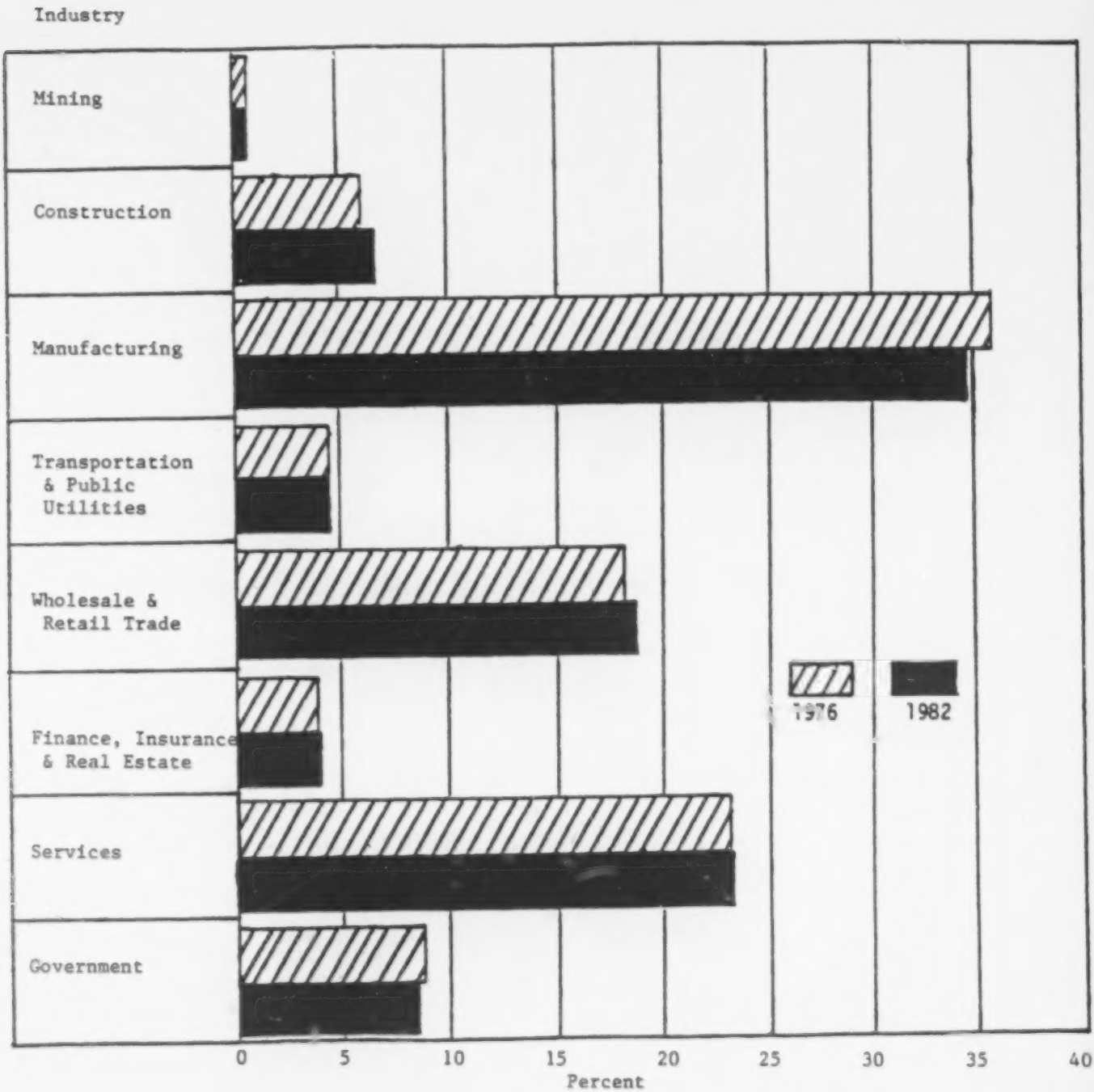
	1976 EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT 1976 EMPLOYMENT	PROJECTED 1982 EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT 1982 EMPLOYMENT	CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	1,035,610	100.0	1,238,450	100.0	202,840	19.6
GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	433,660	41.9	509,090	41.1	75,430	17.4
MINING	1,780	0.2	1,920	0.2	140	7.9
CONSTRUCTION	61,080	5.9	81,590	6.6	20,510	33.6
MANUFACTURING	370,800	35.8	425,580	34.3	54,780	14.8
SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	601,950	58.1	729,360	58.9	127,410	21.2
TRANS. & PUBLIC UTILITIES	42,700	4.1	52,690	4.3	9,990	23.4
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	187,580	18.1	231,580	18.7	44,000	23.5
FIN., INS., & REAL ESTATE	39,880	3.9	49,540	4.0	9,660	24.2
SERVICES	242,350	23.4	292,870	23.6	50,520	20.8
GOVERNMENT[2]	89,440	8.6	102,680	8.3	13,240	14.8

SOURCE: Research and Analysis, South Carolina Employment Security Commission.

1/ Excludes agricultural production workers, self-employed, unpaid family workers, workers in private households, and military personnel.

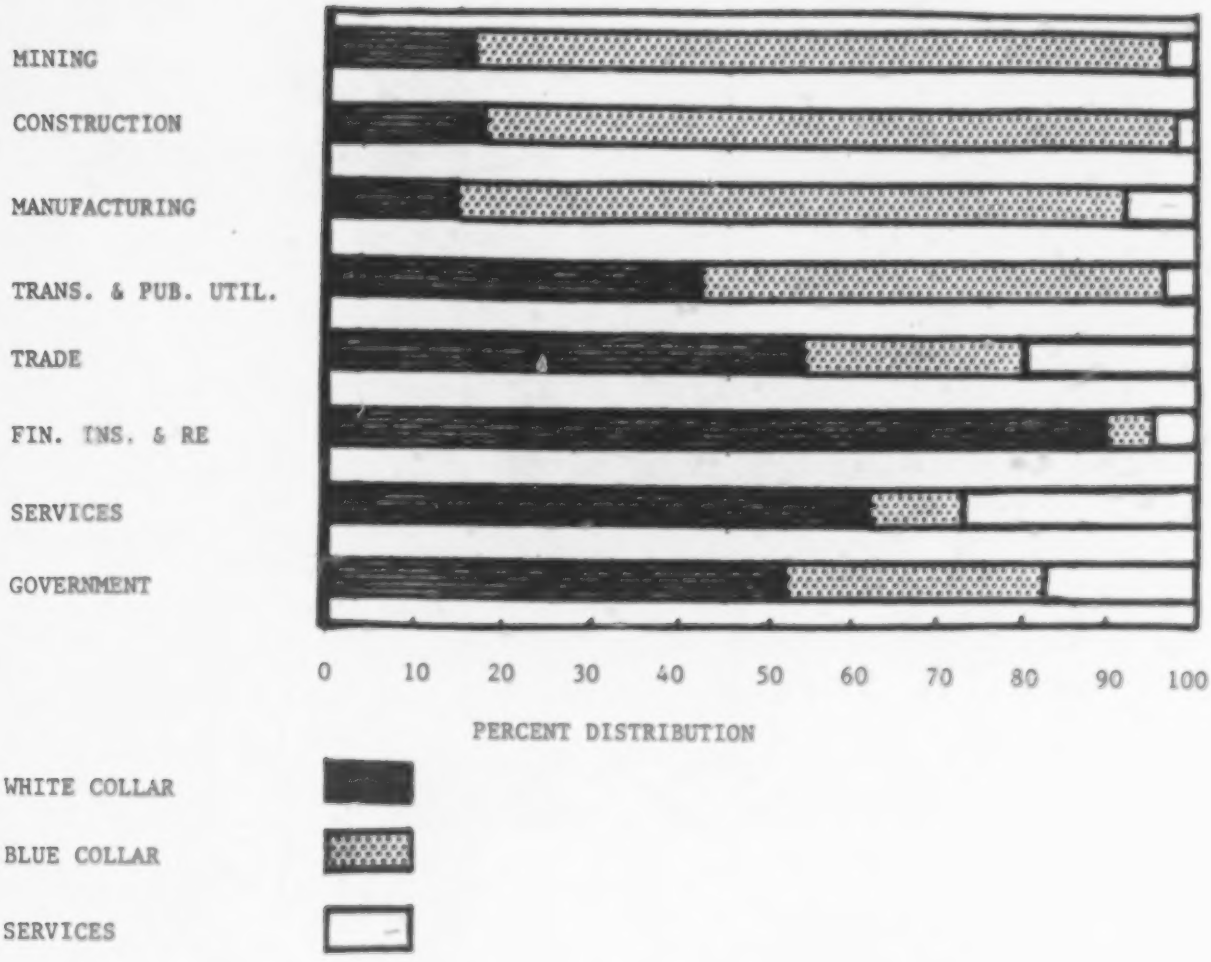
2/ Includes all Federal Government employees, all State and Local Government employees except those in education and hospitals which are included in Services.

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY
MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
SOUTH CAROLINA, 1976 AND PROJECTED 1982



SOURCE: Research and Analysis, South Carolina Employment Security Commission.

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION BY INDUSTRY DIVISIONS
SOUTH CAROLINA, 1976



SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATE BY MAJOR INDUSTRY IN SOUTH CAROLINA WITH NET CHANGE AND PERCENT CHANGE 1976-1982

	ESTIMATED 1976	PROJECTED 1982	NET CHANGE 1976-1982	PERCENT CHANGE 1976-1982
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES 1/	1,035,610	1,238,450	202,840	19.6%
MINING	1,700	1,920	140	7.9
CONSTRUCTION	61,080	81,590	20,510	33.6
MANUFACTURING	370,800	425,580	54,780	14.8
DURABLE GOODS	99,590	131,510	31,920	32.1
LUMBER & WOOD PROD.	14,080	15,990	1,910	13.6
FURN. & FIXTURES	4,730	5,550	820	17.3
STONE CLAY & GLASS	10,850	13,270	2,420	22.3
PRIMARY METALS	4,460	5,970	1,510	33.9
FABRICATED METAL	11,550	15,980	4,430	38.4
MACH., EXC. ELECT.	24,770	34,950	10,180	41.1
ELECT. & ELECTRONIC EQUIP.	16,650	23,960	7,310	43.9
TRANS. EQUIP.	3,920	4,650	730	18.6
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED	4,240	5,590	1,350	31.8
MISC. MANUFACTURING	4,340	5,600	1,260	29.0
NONDURABLE GOODS	271,294	294,070	22,860	8.4
FOOD & KINDRED PROD.	13,730	15,700	1,970	14.3
TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS	540	500	-40	-7.4
TEXTILE MILL PROD.	149,520	153,420	3,900	2.6
APPAREL & OTHER TEX. PROD.	46,210	47,980	1,770	3.8
PAPER & ALLIED PROD.	13,470	15,680	2,210	16.4
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	6,380	8,000	1,620	25.4
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PROD.	31,650	37,230	5,580	17.6
PETROLEUM & COAL	340	390	50	14.7
RUBBER & MISC. PLASTIC PROD.	9,180	14,780	5,600	61.0
LEATHER & LEATHER PROD.	190	390	200	105.3
TRANS., & PUBLIC UTILITIES	42,700	52,690	9,990	23.4
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	187,580	231,580	44,000	23.5
FIN., INS., & REAL ESTATE	39,880	49,540	9,660	24.2
SERVICES	242,350	292,870	50,520	20.8
GOVERNMENT 2/	89,440	102,680	13,240	14.8

SOURCE: Research and Analysis, South Carolina Employment Security Commission.

1/ Excludes agricultural production workers, self-employed, unpaid family workers, workers in private household, and military personnel.

2/ Includes all Federal Government employees, all State and Local Government employees except those in education and hospitals which are included in Services.

JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS

SOUTH CAROLINA

ANNUAL PLANNING

INFORMATION

JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS

As of March 31, 1981, there were 103,187 applicants in the South Carolina Job Service active file. This represented an 11% increase over the comparable figure last year. Almost two thirds (65%) of the applicants were between the prime working years (22-44 years old). Another 19% were youth (under 22), and 15% were older workers (over 45). Female applicants outnumbered their male counterparts by 13,069, accounting for 56% of the active file. More than 52% of the applicants were black.

Over half of the applicants in the active file had at least a high school education, with almost 16% having received training beyond high school (college, technical school, etc.). Over 12% of the applicants were veterans, and nearly half (49%) of these served during the Vietnam era. Those applicants classified as mentally or physically handicapped constituted over 8% of the active file. The vast majority (91%) of the total active applicants were not working at the time of registration with Job Service, while nearly 6% were working full-time, and slightly over 3% were employed part-time.

There were 35,581 economically disadvantaged applicants in the active file as of March 31, 1981, accounting for over 34% of the total. In general, the disadvantaged applicants were rather young, with nearly 69% under the age of 35. Almost three fourths (74%) of all the economically disadvantaged applicants were female, while 76% were black.

The educational level of the economically disadvantaged applicant was generally lower than that for all active applicants. Over 57% of the disadvantaged applicants had less than a high school education, while only slightly more than 9% received educational training beyond high school. Almost 8% of the economically disadvantaged applicants were veterans, while over 13% were considered to be physically or mentally handicapped. Over 91% of the economically disadvantaged applicants were not working at the time of their registration with Job Service, while less than 5% had full-time job attachments when they registered.

There were 216,791 applicants available for services during the first six months of Fiscal Year 1981 (October 1, 1980 - March 31, 1981). Over 29% of these applicants were referred to jobs, while 25,281 (12%) were actually placed. Of the total applicants available, over 28% had incomes low enough to be classified as economically disadvantaged. Of the total disadvantaged applicants, 14,114 (23%) were referred to jobs and 5,897 (10%) were placed.

In terms of major occupational categories, the largest number of active applicants, as of March 31, 1981, were classified under the Clerical/Sales grouping. This category accounted for 16,922 applicants, or 18% of the total active file. The next largest category was Services, claiming 16,416 applicants. Among economically disadvantaged applicants, this situation was reversed. The Services category was largest, accounting for 9,674 applicants, or 29% of the disadvantaged active file. The Clerical/Sales category followed, with 5,099 applicants (16% of the total).

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TOTAL AND ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED ACTIVE FILES
SOUTH CAROLINA JOB SERVICE

As of March 31, 1981

	Total Active Apps.	Percent of Total	Econ. Disad. Active Apps.	Percent of Total
Total	103,187	100.0	35,581	100.0
Age				
Under 22	19,860	19.2	7,365	20.7
22 - 44	67,548	65.5	23,423	65.8
45 & Over	15,779	15.3	4,793	13.5
Race				
Black	54,167	52.5	26,956	75.8
White	48,228	46.7	8,370	23.5
Sex				
Male	45,059	43.7	9,220	25.9
Female	58,128	56.3	26,361	74.1
Highest School Grade				
0 - 12	86,755	84.1	32,321	90.8
Over 12	16,432	15.9	3,260	9.2
Employment Status				
Full Time	5,805	5.6	1,622	4.6
Part Time	3,210	3.1	1,446	4.1
Not Working	94,172	91.3	32,513	91.4

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis
ESARS Table 6

SERVICES RENDERED TO TOTAL AND ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED APPLICANTS
SOUTH CAROLINA JOB SERVICE

October 1980 - March 1981

	Total Apps. Avail.	Percent of Total	Econ. Disad. Apps. Avail.	Percent of Total
Total	216,971	100.0	61,595	100.0
New Applicants	100,573	46.4	20,552	33.4
Renewals	52,038	24.0	13,128	21.3
Counseled	9,101	4.2	5,505	8.9
Tested	12,043	5.6	3,089	5.0
Enrolled in Training	3,417	1.6	2,164	3.5
CETA Institutional	1,677	0.8	1,354	2.2
Job Dev. Contacts Made	16,299	7.5	4,487	7.3
Referred to Supportive Services	13,576	6.3	6,591	10.7
Referred to Job	63,880	29.5	14,114	22.9
Placed on Job	25,281	11.7	5,897	9.6
Nonagricultural	24,151	11.1	5,764	9.4
Over 3 Days	22,049	10.2	5,513	9.0
Over 150 Days	18,822	8.7	4,694	7.6

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis
ESARS Table 91

SUMMARY OF SERVICES PERFORMED BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA JOB SERVICE AS REPORTED IN ESARS

October 1980 - March 1981

Characteristics of Applicants	Total Applicants Available	Individuals Referred to Jobs		Individuals Placed				Individuals Counseled	Individuals Enrolled in Training	Individuals Tested	Applicants For Whom JDA Were Made
		Total	Nonag.	Total	Percent of Apps. Avail.	Nonagricultural Total	Nonagricultural Over 3 Days				
TOTAL	216,791	63,880	62,641	25,281	11.7	24,151	22,049	9,101	3,417	12,043	16,229
AGE											
Under 22	49,684	15,398	15,070	6,906	13.9	6,623	6,270	2,722	1,611	3,548	2,603
22 - 44	136,885	41,928	41,236	15,676	11.5	15,037	13,681	5,461	1,685	7,779	10,905
45 and Over	30,222	6,554	6,335	2,699	8.9	2,491	2,098	918	121	716	2,721
SEX											
Male	102,684	34,416	33,617	13,267	12.9	12,551	11,550	4,389	1,679	4,452	10,329
Female	114,107	29,464	29,024	12,014	10.5	11,600	10,499	4,712	1,738	7,591	5,900
HIGHEST SCHOOL GRADE COMPLETED											
Less Than H.S.	93,658	21,955	21,003	8,970	9.6	8,068	7,516	3,536	1,443	3,156	5,530
H.S. and Above	123,133	41,925	41,638	16,311	13.2	16,083	14,533	5,565	1,974	8,887	10,699
RESIDENCE											
Urban	77,071	24,969	24,678	9,846	12.8	9,582	8,526	4,072	1,442	4,370	6,522
Rural	139,720	38,911	37,963	15,435	11.0	14,569	13,523	5,029	1,975	7,673	9,707
ETHNIC GROUP											
White	112,090	35,453	35,154	13,539	12.1	13,312	12,263	4,040	1,382	6,331	9,340
Black	102,566	27,671	26,955	11,307	11.0	10,629	9,587	4,937	2,006	5,609	6,648
VETERAN	26,411	12,062	12,004	4,297	16.3	4,242	3,996	1,861	346	1,335	7,072
Disabled	1,467	692	690	283	19.3	281	266	242	19	63	454
Recently Separated	8,224	4,018	3,999	1,567	19.1	1,552	1,494	751	170	572	2,033
Vietnam Era	13,288	6,404	6,388	2,258	17.0	2,242	2,131	878	187	710	3,510
HANDICAPPED	15,545	4,194	4,162	1,641	10.6	1,615	1,507	1,751	223	656	1,730
CETA	13,394	4,481	4,449	2,366	17.7	2,348	2,289	3,287	1,367	1,402	1,114
MIGRANTS	570	446	38	422	74.0	16	10	34	0	5	164
ELIGIBLE CLAIMANTS	76,575	18,165	18,059	5,416	7.1	5,337	5,027	1,731	453	2,632	5,725
ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED	61,595	14,114	13,962	5,897	9.6	5,764	5,513	5,505	2,164	3,089	4,487

SOURCE: ESARS Tables 3, 4, 5, & 6, South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis

SERVICES PROVIDED TO APPLICANT GROUPS BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA JOB SERVICE AS REPORTED IN ESARS

October 1980 - March 1981

Services Rendered	Total	Youth Under 22		45 Years & Older		Minority		Veteran		Eligible Claimant		CETA	
		Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
New Applicants	100,573	24,374	24.2	12,492	12.4	41,909	41.7	12,083	12.0	31,440	31.3	4,376	4.4
Applicants Renewed	52,038	13,684	26.3	6,836	13.1	28,010	53.8	6,258	12.0	13,491	25.9	N/A	-
Counseled	9,101	2,722	29.0	918	10.1	5,050	55.5	1,861	20.4	1,731	19.0	3,287	36.1
Tested	12,043	3,548	29.5	716	5.9	5,702	47.3	1,335	11.1	2,632	21.9	1,402	11.6
Enrolled in Training	3,417	1,611	47.1	121	3.5	2,033	59.5	346	10.1	453	13.3	1,367	40.0
Job Development Contacts Made	16,229	2,603	16.0	2,721	16.8	6,872	42.3	7,072	43.6	5,725	35.3	1,114	6.9
Referred to Job	63,880	15,398	24.1	6,554	10.3	28,349	44.4	12,062	18.9	18,165	28.4	4,481	7.0
Nonagricultural	62,641	15,070	24.1	6,335	10.1	27,409	43.8	12,004	19.2	18,059	28.8	4,449	7.1
Agricultural	1,590	403	25.3	254	16.0	1,116	70.2	145	9.1	192	12.1	N/A	-
Placed on Jobs	25,281	6,906	27.3	2,699	10.7	11,720	46.4	4,297	17.0	5,416	21.4	2,366	9.4
Nonagricultural	24,151	6,623	27.4	2,491	10.3	10,817	44.8	4,242	17.6	5,337	22.1	2,348	9.7
Over 3 Days	22,049	6,270	28.4	2,098	9.5	9,767	44.3	3,996	18.1	5,027	22.8	2,289	10.4
Agricultural	1,212	299	24.7	224	18.5	969	80.0	67	5.5	87	7.2	19	1.6
After Counseling	2,105	714	33.9	146	6.9	1,251	59.4	421	20.0	380	18.1	872	41.4
After Job Development	3,440	785	22.8	432	12.6	1,537	44.7	800	23.3	769	22.4	191	5.6
Inactivated	136,482	35,300	25.9	17,368	12.7	62,043	45.4	16,657	12.2	35,430	26.0	8,949	6.6
With Positive Terminal Service 1/	25,237	7,840	31.1	2,467	9.8	12,121	48.0	4,106	16.3	5,071	20.1	3,124	12.4
With Other Service	46,182	10,864	23.5	5,148	11.1	19,270	41.7	10,538	22.8	11,276	24.4	3,227	7.0
With No Service	65,063	16,596	25.5	9,753	15.0	30,652	47.1	2,013	3.1	19,083	29.3	2,598	4.0
Active File (3-31-81)	103,187	19,860	19.2	15,779	15.3	54,817	53.1	12,528	12.1	34,252	33.2	7,014	6.8

1/ Positive terminal service includes job placement or training enrollment.

N/A - Not Available

SOURCE: ESARS Tables 3, 4, 5, 6, & 91, South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis

CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIVIDUALS PLACED IN CETA/PSE OPENINGS BY PLANNING DISTRICT AS REPORTED IN ESARS

October 1980 - March 1981

Planning District	Total	Economically Disadvantaged		Veteran		Under 22		Female		Black	
		Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
Total	851	687	80.7	123	14.5	265	31.1	399	46.9	592	69.6
Planning District I	71	44	62.0	10	14.1	17	23.9	30	42.3	27	38.0
Planning District II	8	8	100.0	0	0.0	4	50.0	5	62.5	5	62.5
Planning District III	31	22	71.0	5	16.1	8	25.8	17	54.8	21	67.7
Planning District IV	99	73	73.7	16	16.2	16	16.2	41	41.4	74	74.7
Planning District V	64	49	76.6	10	15.6	16	25.0	24	37.5	45	70.3
Planning District VI	33	24	72.7	10	30.3	9	27.3	9	27.3	23	69.7
Planning District VII	105	87	82.9	18	17.1	27	25.7	36	34.3	66	62.9
Planning District VIII	123	96	78.0	16	13.0	38	30.9	53	43.1	69	56.1
Planning District IX	214	173	80.8	25	11.7	115	53.7	113	52.8	175	81.8
Planning District X	81	68	84.0	13	16.0	11	13.6	50	61.7	68	84.0

SOURCE: ESARS Table 91, South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis

DISTRIBUTION OF JOB SERVICE ACTIVE FILE BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/

October 1980 - March 1981

Occupational Category	Total	% of Total	Female		Veteran		Under 22		Minority		Econ. Disadv.	
			Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
All Occupations	92,857	100.0	52,770	100.0	11,750	100.0	16,884	100.0	49,044	100.0	32,939	100.0
Prof., Tec., & Mgr.	6,955	7.5	3,543	6.7	1,593	13.6	320	1.9	2,051	4.2	1,099	3.3
Clerical & Sales	16,922	18.2	13,808	26.2	1,431	12.2	3,447	20.4	6,692	13.6	5,099	15.5
Services	16,416	17.7	12,905	24.5	1,018	8.7	2,643	15.7	12,551	25.6	9,674	29.4
Farm & Fishery	1,724	1.9	668	1.3	100	0.9	450	2.7	1,198	2.4	903	2.7
Processing	2,586	2.8	1,185	2.2	311	2.6	329	1.9	1,419	2.9	689	2.1
Machine Trade	11,722	12.6	5,402	10.2	1,856	15.8	1,743	10.3	5,036	10.3	2,809	8.5
Bench Work	7,048	7.6	5,775	10.9	315	2.7	858	5.1	3,586	7.3	2,321	7.0
Structural Work	10,971	11.8	475	0.9	2,920	24.9	1,733	10.3	4,512	9.2	2,264	6.9
Miscellaneous	9,630	10.4	2,305	4.4	1,863	15.9	1,728	10.2	5,582	11.4	2,540	7.7

1/ As of the period ending March 31, 1981.

SOURCE: ESARS Table 96-1, South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis

APPLICANT SUPPLY PER JOB OPENINGS DEMAND FOR SOUTH CAROLINA

October 1980 - March 1981

Occupation	Applicants Available	Active Applicants	Nonag. Openings Received	Nonag. Openings Unfilled	Appl. Avail./ Openings Received	Active Appl./ Unfilled Openings
Professional, Technical, and Managerial	14,817	6,955	21,250	599	0.7	11.6
Clerical	29,478	13,976	6,192	830	4.8	16.8
Sales	6,301	2,946	1,185	246	5.3	12.0
Domestic	3,863	2,589	951	42	4.1	61.6
Other Service	25,086	13,827	4,961	773	5.1	17.9
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing	3,221	1,724	527	93	6.1	18.5
Processing	4,910	2,586	1,502	180	3.3	14.4
Machine Trades	23,437	11,722	3,509	847	6.7	13.8
Bench Work	13,379	7,048	3,324	552	4.0	12.8
Structural Work	23,631	10,971	5,032	576	4.7	19.0
Motor Freight and Transportation	6,742	3,232	1,142	142	5.9	22.8
Packaging and Material Handling	11,981	6,077	4,035	236	3.0	25.8
Miscellaneous	664	321	165	22	4.0	14.6

Active applicants and unfilled openings as of March 31, 1981.

SOURCE: ESARS Table 96, South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis

CHARACTERISTICS OF WIN REGISTRANTS THAT ENTERED EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

October 1980 - March 1981

Characteristics of Registrants	Total Registrants	Registrants Placed	Percent of Total Registrants	Registrants Obtaining Employment	Percent of Total Registrants
Total	20,979	612	2.9	805	3.8
Age					
Under 22	2,802	102	3.6	133	4.7
22 - 44	15,164	484	3.2	625	4.1
45 & Over	3,013	26	0.9	47	1.6
Sex					
Male	1,055	20	1.9	24	2.3
Female	19,924	592	3.0	781	3.9
Highest School Grade Completed					
Less than HS	14,143	295	2.1	409	2.9
HS & Above	6,836	317	4.6	396	5.8
Ethnic Group					
White	3,659	123	3.4	219	6.0
Black	17,206	486	2.8	578	3.4
Employment Status					
Full Time	1,080	74	6.9	73	6.8
Part Time	981	38	3.9	71	7.2
Not Working	18,918	500	2.6	661	3.5

SOURCE: ESARS Table 30, South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

SOUTH CAROLINA

ANNUAL PLANNING

INFORMATION

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

Insured Unemployment is the volume of claims for unemployment compensation filed during a particular period of time, in this case 1980, for Regular State Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits. Insured Unemployment in South Carolina averaged 33,300 in 1980, an increase of 62% over the 1979 volume of 20,600. This increase reflected the economic slowdown that occurred in 1980. Although the increase in volume was significant for this recent recession, many employers experienced temporary layoffs to maintain tight controls on inventories and thus avoided large indefinite layoffs like those of the 1974-1975 recession.

The highest Insured Unemployment rates in 1980 occurred in Allendale (7.1%), Union (6.1%), and Marlboro (6.0%) counties (see Tables 1 & 2). These three counties are among 20 underdeveloped counties in the state that have been targeted for industrial development.

Tables on Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed (Tables 3-6) are for Regular State UI claimants who had no job attachment during the fourth quarter of 1980. The manufacturing industry, which is the largest industry in the state, experienced the largest claims activity during the final quarter of 1980. Within manufacturing, there was almost an even distribution between men and women claimants. In terms of duration of insured unemployment, over one fourth of the claimants in the manufacturing industry were unemployed for 15 weeks or more.

Several occupational divisions strongly affiliated with the manufacturing industry (such as machine trades), also displayed high proportions of insured unemployment. This occupational category (machine trades) accounted for 19.0% of the insured unemployed during the fourth quarter of 1980. Structural work and clerical/sales occupations also were impacted with high insured unemployment during fourth quarter 1980.

Slightly less than 20% of the claimants were over the age of 45 years. These older workers are usually more established in their jobs, have more job seniority, and are less likely to be laid off than younger workers with less job seniority. Since the majority of the work force is comprised of individuals between the ages of 22 and 34, more than half of the claimants were also concentrated in this age group.

TABLE 1

Insured Unemployment Volume and Rate 1/
by County of Residence for 1979
South Carolina

	Average Volume	Rate		Average Volume	Rate
STATE TOTAL 2/	20,600	1.9			
ABBEVILLE	300	3.7	GREENWOOD	500	2.4
AIKEN	600	1.5	HAMPTON	100	1.9
ALLENDALE	100	3.1	HORRY	1,000	2.6
ANDERSON	1,000	1.9	JASPER	100	2.3
BAMBERG	100	1.8	KERSHAW	300	2.0
BARNWELL	200	2.8	LANCASTER	200	1.0
BEAUFORT	400	2.4	LAURENS	400	1.9
BERKELEY	400	1.3	LEE	100	1.7
CALHOUN	100	1.8	LEXINGTON	600	1.1
CHARLESTON	1,300	1.6	McCORMICK	100	3.4
CHEROKEE	300	1.5	MARION	400	3.2
CHESTER	300	2.5	MARLBORO	400	4.8
CHESTERFIELD	300	1.9	NEWBERRY	200	1.6
CLARENDON	200	2.4	OCONEE	400	2.6
COLLETON	200	2.2	ORANGEBURG	600	2.3
DARLINGTON	500	2.5	PICKENS	500	1.7
DILLON	200	2.1	RICHLAND	1,100	1.2
DORCHESTER	300	1.9	SALUDA	100	1.9
EDGEFIELD	100	1.7	SPARTANBURG	1,300	1.6
FAIRFIELD	100	1.1	SUMTER	500	2.0
FLORENCE	900	2.5	UNION	400	3.4
GEORGETOWN	400	3.3	WILLIAMSBURG	300	2.4
GREENVILLE	1,700	1.4	YORK	800	1.9
SMSA's					
CHARLESTON-N. CHARLESTON	2,000	1.6			
COLUMBIA	1,700	1.3			
GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG	3,500	1.5			

1/ Rate derived by dividing mid-week (week including the 12th) insured unemployment volume for county of residence by covered employment (12 month average ending 3/79, adjusted to county of residence by using BLS Census Share ratios).

2/ Counties will not add to state total since INA and Out of State counts are omitted.

SCESC
R&A/UI

TABLE 2

Insured Unemployment Volume and Rate 1/
by County of Residence for 1980
South Carolina

	Average Volume	Rate		Average Volume	Rate
STATE TOTAL 2/	33,300	3.0			
ABBEVILLE	400	5.0	GREENWOOD	700	3.2
AIKEN	900	2.2	HAMPTON	300	5.4
ALLENDALE	200	7.1	HORRY	1,400	3.5
ANDERSON	2,000	3.8	JASPER	100	2.3
BAMBERG	200	3.7	KERSHAW	400	2.7
BARNWELL	400	5.3	LANCASTER	700	3.5
BEAUFORT	500	2.8	LAURENS	700	3.3
BERKELEY	900	2.7	LEE	200	3.3
CALHOUN	100	1.8	LEXINGTON	900	1.5
CHARLESTON	1,700	2.1	McCORMICK	100	3.4
CHEROKEE	700	3.3	MARION	600	4.8
CHESTER	500	3.9	MARLBORO	500	6.0
CHESTERFIELD	500	3.1	NEWBERRY	300	2.3
CLARENDON	300	3.6	OCONEE	700	4.3
COLLETON	400	4.3	ORANGEBURG	900	3.4
DARLINGTON	800	3.9	PICKENS	800	2.7
DILLON	400	4.2	RICHLAND	1,600	1.7
DORCHESTER	500	2.9	SALUDA	200	3.7
EDGEFIELD	200	3.2	SPARTANBURG	2,200	2.7
FAIRFIELD	300	3.3	SUMTER	800	3.1
FLORENCE	1,100	3.0	UNION	700	6.1
GEORGETOWN	600	4.7	WILLIAMSBURG	500	3.9
GREENVILLE	2,900	2.3	YORK	1,200	2.7
SMSA's					
CHARLESTON-N. CHARLESTON	3,100	2.3			
COLUMBIA	2,500	1.6			
GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG	5,900	2.5			

1/ Rate derived by dividing mid-week (week including the 12th) insured unemployment volume for county of residence by covered employment (12 month average ending 3/80,adjusted to county of residence by using BLS Census Share ratios).

2/ Counties will not add to state total since INA and Out of State counts are omitted.

SCESC
R&A/UI

TABLE 3

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed
Industry by Sex and Current Duration
South Carolina
Oct.-Dec. 1980

Industry	Insured Unemployed (Quarterly Average)		Men	Women	Weeks of Current Unemployment			
	Number	Percent			1-2	3-4	5-14	15+
Total	33,700	100.0	19,000	14,700	5,300	5,000	15,200	8,200
Construction	5,600	16.6	5,000	600	900	900	2,400	1,400
Manufacturing	15,400	45.7	8,200	7,200	2,200	2,100	6,800	4,300
Transportation	1,200	3.6	1,000	200	200	200	600	200
Trade	4,900	14.5	2,300	2,600	800	600	2,200	1,300
Finance	900	2.7	300	600	100	100	500	200
Services	4,300	12.7	1,400	2,900	800	800	2,000	700
Adm.	1,000	3.0	600	400	200	200	500	100
Agric. & Mining	400	1.2	200	200	100	100	200	0

TABLE 4

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed
Occupation by Current Duration
South Carolina
Oct.-Dec. 1980

Occupation	Insured Unemployed		Weeks of Current Unemployment			
	Number	Percent	1-2	3-4	5-14	15+
Total	33,700	100.0	5,300	5,000	15,200	8,200
Prof., Tech., Mang.	2,800	8.3	400	400	1,400	600
Clerical/Sales	5,100	15.1	700	700	2,400	1,300
Services	3,900	11.6	800	700	1,800	600
Farm., Fish., Etc.	400	1.2	100	100	100	100
Processing	2,100	6.2	200	200	800	900
Machines Trade	6,400	19.0	1,000	900	2,900	1,600
Bench Work	2,900	8.6	500	400	1,400	600
Structural Work	5,800	17.2	900	900	2,600	1,400
Miscellaneous	4,300	12.8	700	700	1,800	1,100

Source: ES-203 Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed Report

TABLE 5

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed
Age and Sex by Current Duration
South Carolina
Oct.-Dec. 1980

Weeks of Current Unemployment	Insured Unemployed		Age	
	Number	Percent	Under 45	Over 45
Total All	33,700	100.0	27,200	6,500
1- 2	5,200	15.4	4,000	1,200
3- 4	5,100	15.1	4,400	700
5-14	15,200	45.1	12,100	3,100
15 & Over	8,200	24.4	6,700	1,500
Total Men	19,000	56.4	15,300	3,700
1- 2	3,100	9.2	2,400	700
3- 4	2,900	8.6	2,400	500
5-14	8,200	24.3	6,600	1,600
15 & Over	4,800	14.3	3,900	900
Total Women	14,700	43.6	11,900	2,800
1- 2	2,100	6.2	1,600	500
3- 4	2,200	6.5	2,000	200
5-14	7,000	20.8	5,500	1,500
15 & Over	3,400	10.1	2,800	600

TABLE 6

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed
Age and Sex of the Insured Unemployed
South Carolina
Oct.- Dec. 1980

Age	Insured Unemployed		Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	33,700	100.0	19,000	100.0	14,700	100.0
Under 22	3,600	10.7	2,300	12.1	1,300	8.8
22-34	17,400	51.6	9,800	51.6	7,600	51.7
35-44	6,100	18.1	3,200	16.8	2,900	19.7
45-54	4,000	11.9	2,300	12.1	1,700	11.6
55-64	2,200	6.5	1,100	5.8	1,100	7.5
65 & Over	400	1.2	300	1.6	100	0.7

Source: ES-203 Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed Report SCESC R&A/UI

BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT

SOUTH CAROLINA

ANNUAL PLANNING

INFORMATION

BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT

This section is based mainly on a survey that was conducted during 1976 and 1977. The survey was initiated for the purpose of identifying and measuring the most prevalent employment barriers faced by CETA target group individuals. The survey listed 23 typical barriers to employment and was divided into four target groups. The groups considered were economically disadvantaged, veterans, minorities, and youth.

The survey participants were academically trained Employment Service (ES) and CETA counselors and professional staff. These individuals served as a reliable source for this type of information since they work directly with job applicants, employers, human service agencies, and community leaders across the state.

Since most of the barriers identified in this survey have not changed, many of the survey results are still used in this report. However, some of the survey results have been updated to reflect the changing work force and economy. For example, the target groups have been broadened to include females and handicapped individuals, since these are now target groups for CETA. Changes to the survey results have been coordinated with ES and CETA technical staff.

A. ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

For both CETA and ES purposes, the Department of Labor defines an "economically disadvantaged" individual as a person who is either: (1) a member of a family which receives public assistance; (2) a member of a family whose income for the previous six months on an annualized basis does not exceed the poverty level or 70% of the lower living standard income level; or (3) a foster child on whose behalf state or local government payments are made. In addition, a person can be considered economically disadvantaged if he is handicapped or is a resident or outpatient of a mental hospital, prison, rehabilitation center or other such facility, if such status presents significant barriers to employment.

The barriers determined to be most prevalent among the economically disadvantaged are listed below in order of their ranking and discussed briefly.

1-Lack of Skills
2-Lack of Basic Education
3-Transportation
4-Child Care
5-Lack of Work Experience
6-Poor Work Record
7-Lack of Vocational Goal
8-Lack of Interpersonal Skills
9-Lack of Employment Interview Skills
10-Poor Attitude

Other barriers of lesser consequence were: police records; obsolete skills; sex; and lack of confidence.

The solid majority of survey respondents identified lack of skills as the single most prevalent barrier to employment for the economically disadvantaged. Because of their background and financial status, these individuals often have not received the opportunity to obtain job skills that would help them maintain gainful employment. A closely related problem, the lack of

basic education was ranked second in significance. Without a sound basic educational background, it is difficult or even impossible for these individuals to obtain marketable skills. Because they may not possess a certain functional level of education, the disadvantaged are often unable to acquire these skills, whether they are offered on the job or in a classroom.

The third barrier noted was lack of transportation. Because of their financial situations, many disadvantaged persons are unable to afford reliable transportation of their own. Public transportation often cannot be arranged for particular locations or job schedules, making transportation a definite barrier to employment. Transportation is becoming an increasingly important issue in light of soaring gasoline prices.

Another increasingly important issue for workers is child care arrangements. This was ranked fourth among employment barriers faced by the economically disadvantaged. This problem has become very prominent because of the trend toward larger numbers of women in the labor force in recent years. A large proportion of the economically disadvantaged population is comprised of female heads of households, many with small children. These women must work to support their families, so they are faced with making arrangements for their children during work hours. In addition, more men in the work force are taking on child care responsibilities, as the result of dual careers, divorce, or death of their spouses. Child care facilities available in most areas are expensive, often representing one third or more of a worker's net pay. For this reason, child care responsibilities represent a genuine barrier to employment for the economically disadvantaged.

Ranked fifth among the barriers, lack of work experience is closely related to all other barriers faced by the disadvantaged. Because of the many problems that have blocked their efforts to maintain gainful employment, they have often been unable to build up sufficient levels of work experience to qualify them for available jobs. Also resulting from the other barriers is a poor work record, which was ranked sixth. Because of their difficulties in the job market, the work records of the disadvantaged often show short-term employment followed by extended time gaps between jobs. The remaining problems that were identified in relation to the economically disadvantaged generally relate to the main barriers already discussed.

B. VETERANS

For CETA and Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training (BAT) purposes, a veteran is defined as a person who either: (1) served on active duty for a period of more than 180 days and was discharged or released therefrom with other than a dishonorable discharge; or (2) was discharged or released from active duty for a service-connected disability.

The ten most intensive employment problems among veterans were as follows:

1-Lack of Skills
2-Lack of Work Experience
3-Unrealistic Wage Expectations
4-Insufficient Job Training
5-Poor Work Record
6-Poor Attitude
7-Employer Attitude
8-Transportation
9-Obsolete Skills
10-Lack of Basic Education

Barriers also identified as affecting veteran employment to a lesser degree were age, child care, sex, race, and lack of employment interview skills.

Lack of skills and work experience were recognized as major barriers faced by veterans returning to the civilian labor force. Many veterans have serious problems in marketing their military skills and experience in civilian industry. Their military backgrounds often do not fit smoothly into skill areas required for available jobs. Unrealistic wage expectations was ranked third in significance. Because of their years of military skills and experience, many veterans expect to receive wages equal to or higher than what they received while in active service. However, this is often not the case in reality. In fact, veterans are sometimes only offered entry-level wages because of their lack of experience in civilian work.

The fourth barrier noted was insufficient job training. Again, this is related to the fact that military training may not be considered appropriate for certain civilian jobs. Poor work record was cited as the fifth most important barrier. This problem is often the result of a combination of the other difficulties faced by veterans in the civilian labor market.

The attitude of both the veteran and the employer were also ranked high among significant barriers. The attitudes of veterans may be affected by such things as feelings of bitterness and disappointment from serving during wartime and returning home to face readjustment to civilian life. On the other hand, employers may be unwilling to recognize military experience and skills as a basis for successful performance of civilian jobs. Both of these types of negative attitudes can have a detrimental effect on veterans seeking employment.

C. MINORITIES

In this case, the "minorities" target group includes all individuals who are classified as other than "white, not Hispanic."

The following barriers were considered to be most prevalent among members of minority groups:

1-Lack of Skills
2-Lack of Basic Education
3-Transportation
4-Child Care
5-Poor Work Record
6-Lack of Work Experience
7-Lack of Employment Interview Skills
8-Lack of Vocational Goals
9-Race
10-Employer Attitude

Other barriers noted to be of importance were insufficient job training, unrealistic wage expectations, and lack of interpersonal skills.

Many of the dominant barriers among minorities were the same as those noted for the economically disadvantaged, since the two groups overlap in many cases. Lack of skills and basic education again surfaced as the most serious problems. Transportation and child care were also ranked high. Child care is especially significant since a rapidly increasing number of minority women are being classified as heads of households.

Poor work record and lack of of work experience were ranked fifth and sixth, respectively. These two problems are closely interrelated with the lack of skills and education previously mentioned. The difficulties faced by minority individuals in maintaining gainful employment contribute to their lack of work experience and poor work records. The work records of minority workers are often characterized by periods of short-term employment punctuated by extended time gaps between jobs.

Race and employer attitudes were also considered among the top ten barriers to employment for minorities. An example of how these factors affect employment is the case where an employer allows his opinion of a minority applicant to be influenced by perceived stereotypes connected with the applicant's racial group. Such problems can have a negative effect on a minority individual's chances for employment.

D. YOUTH

By definition, an individual in this target group is under 22 years of age.

The ten most significant barriers recognized among youths were:

1-Lack of Skills
2-Lack of Work Experience
3-Lack of Basic Education
4-Age
5-Transportation
6-Lack of Employment Interview Skills
7-Lack of Vocational Goals
8-Employer Attitude
9-Insufficient Job Training
10-Lack of Interpersonal Skills

Other problems noted to be of some significance were unrealistic wage expectations and poor attitude.

Many of the problems faced by youth in the labor market are unique. Some young people are looking for part-time or summer jobs while still in school, and others are seeking career-oriented employment for the first time after finishing school. Because these young people are still in school or have recently graduated, they lack job skills and work experience. These items were ranked as the top two barriers to employment for youth. Several other major barriers noted were also related to the fact that youth are relative

newcomers to the world of work. These include lack of employment interview skills, lack of vocational goals, and lack of interpersonal skills.

Age was considered to be a deterrent to employment in some cases. Employers may feel that certain jobs are too strenuous or too technical to be handled by younger workers. They may also feel that they would get higher productivity from older workers with more job experience. Transportation was also recognized as a barrier. Many young job-seekers, especially those still in school, are dependent on their families or public transportation. It is often difficult for them to arrange such transportation for particular locations or job-schedules.

E. WOMEN

This year, "women" was added as a target group in the "Barriers to Employment" section of this report. The barriers to employment for women were developed through the consideration of barriers faced by other target group members, as well as by reviewing the special problems of women in today's labor market.

1-Lack of Skills	6-Transportation
2-Obsolete Skills	7-Employer Attitude
3-Sex	8-Poor Work Record
4-Child Care	9-Family Problems
5-Lack of Work Experience	10-Lack of Vocational Goal

Other barriers of lesser consequence in relation to women were: insufficient job training; lack of interpersonal skills; lack of confidence; and unwillingness to adapt to shift work.

Labor market activity among women has increased steadily in recent years. Many women are now deciding to postpone marriage and families to further their education and careers. There has been a rapid increase in the number of working mothers in the labor force. In addition, a growing number of women who have been homemakers for years are now working or looking for work outside the home. These women face special barriers in the job market.

Lack of skills and obsolete skills were determined to be the most significant employment barriers among women. These problems are most critical for women who are new to the labor force or who are returning after a long absence. Lack of work experience and poor work record are two other related barriers that were also ranked high in significance.

Sex was ranked third among the barriers. Despite legislation and other strong efforts to eliminate sex bias in the workplace, it still occurs at many levels. Employer attitude is a related problem. Many employers still fail to recognize the fact that female job applicants are often as equally or better qualified than men for many available job openings.

As expected, child care was also ranked very high among the employment barriers for women. In past years, most women who held jobs outside the home had either no children or their children were at

least of school age. However, recent statistics show that this trend is changing. In many cases, inflationary pressures influence women to join or return to the work force soon after childbirth. Since child care is usually the responsibility of the mother, this represents a definite barrier to employment for women. Women also tend to bear the burden of many other family problems. This was also recognized as one of the top ten barriers among women.

F. HANDICAPPED

For CETA purposes, a handicapped individual is defined as a person who has a physical or mental disability which constitutes a substantial barrier to employment, and can benefit from CETA services provided, as determined by the prime sponsor/grantee. The ES definition for "handicapped" focuses on physical or mental impairments that substantially limit one or more major life activities.

The handicapped target group was added to the "Barriers to Employment" section of this report this year. The following problems were considered to be prevalent among the handicapped:

1-Physical Barriers
2-Health Problems
3-Transportation
4-Lack of Skills
5-Lack of Work Experience
6-Lack of Confidence
7-Employer Attitude
8-Poor Attitude
9-Obsolete Skills
10-Insufficient Job Training

Handicapped job-seekers face a wide variety of problems. Physical barriers usually represent one of the most significant difficulties. Handicapped individuals sometimes require special equipment to perform routine activities. They also may require special accomodations for transportation. There have been many successful efforts to limit such physical barriers for the handicapped. However, many still exist in both the workplace and everyday life. Another important barrier noted was health problems. Though not always a deterrent to employment, health problems limit certain activities of the handicapped. Many require special medical attention or treatment which could limit their attendance on the job.

Due to the many problems they face in the labor market, handicapped individuals may lack the skills and experience needed for certain jobs. This, of course, is determined by the type of handicap involved and at what point in life that the individual became handicapped. Another important barrier noted was lack of confidence. This is often the result of many frustrating attempts to find suitable employment.

Both the attitudes of the employer and the handicapped individual were determined to be significant barriers. Employers sometimes tend to focus on the worker's handicap, while overlooking many important abilities. Handicapped individuals themselves may have developed negative attitudes. Some may feel that society owes them a living because of their handicap. In contrast, others may feel that they are helpless and cannot perform any job successfully.

INDIVIDUALS NEEDING MANPOWER SERVICES

SOUTH CAROLINA ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION

INDIVIDUALS NEEDING MANPOWER SERVICES

South Carolina

	Base period used Annual average 1980	Projected for 1982
1.	Total Resident Population - 1982	3,092,600
	a. Age Distribution:	
	15 through 19 years	288,600
	20 through 29 years	578,000
	30 through 39 years	452,200
	40 through 44 years	173,700
	45 years and over	850,500
	b. Members of minority -- Total	962,600
	16 years and over	658,600
2.	Total Civilian Labor Force 1/ (Projected 1982 Average)	1,365,000
	a. Employed, Total (Projection)	1,294,000
	b. Unemployed (Projection)	71,000
	(1) Unemployment Rate	5.2
		1982
3.	Universe of Need for Manpower Services (Number of different individuals in year)	426,900
	a. Poor	109,100
	(1) Disadvantaged	99,900
	(2) Other Poor	9,200
	b. Non-Poor	317,800
	(1) Near-Poverty	115,200
	(2) All Other Non-Poor	202,600
4.	Unemployed and Underutilized Disadvantaged: by Category (12 month average)	99,900
	a. Unemployed	14,200
	b. Underutilized	85,700
	(1) Employed part-time for economic reasons	14,600
	(2) Employed full-time, but with family income at or below poverty level	29,300
	(3) Not in the labor force but should be	41,800
5.	Estimated Welfare Recipients needing manpower services	19,100
6.	Estimated School Dropouts	11,800
7.	Estimated number of Veterans needing manpower services	41,900
	a. Number of Vietnam-Era Veterans	21,100
8.	Estimated number of Minorities needing manpower services	169,800
9.	Total number of different individuals unemployed during year	241,400

1/ Labor Force data adjusted to 1980 Current Population Survey Levels.

S.C. Employment Security Commission
Research and Analysis/LMIA

INDIVIDUALS NEEDING MANPOWER SERVICES

DEFINITIONS AND SOURCES OF DATA

Item 1. Total Population - Projected 1982 - Developed by the Division of Research and Statistical Services under the federal-state cooperative program with the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Item 2. Civilian Labor Force - Projected 1982 - Estimated by Research and Analysis Section.

Item 3. and 4. Universe of Need for Manpower Services - Projected 1982 - Represents the total number of different individuals, both unemployed and underutilized, who may need employment-related assistance at some time during the target year.

Item 5. An estimate of the number of welfare recipients covered by the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) who are potentially employable WIN clients.

Item 6. School dropouts based on data obtained from S. C. Department of Education on number of public school dropouts from grade 9-12 during 1979-80 session.

Item 7. Based on number of veterans serviced in local offices in fiscal year 1980 and projected to 1982.

Item 8. Based on number of minorities serviced in local offices in fiscal year 1980 and projected to 1982.

Items 5, 6, 7 and 8 are included in the universe of need total in item 3 and are not additions to the universe of need.

S.C. Employment Security Commission
Research and Analysis Section
April 1981

APPENDIX

SOUTH CAROLINA

ANNUAL PLANNING

INFORMATION

POPULATION APPENDIX

SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION
1790-1970

YEAR	POPULATION	INCREASE OVER PREVIOUS CENSUS		DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE	RANK AMONG STATES
		NUMBER	PERCENT		
1790	249,073	N. A.	N.A.	8.3	7
1800	345,591	96,518	38.8	11.3	6
1810	415,115	69,524	20.1	13.6	6
1820	502,741	87,626	21.1	16.5	8
1830	581,185	78,444	15.6	19.1	9
1840	594,398	13,213	2.3	19.5	11
1850	668,507	74,109	12.5	21.9	14
1860	703,708	35,201	5.3	23.1	18
1870	705,606	1,898	0.3	23.1	22
1880	995,577	289,971	41.1	32.6	21
1890	1,151,149	155,572	15.6	37.7	23
1900	1,340,316	189,167	16.4	44.0	24
1910	1,515,400	175,084	13.1	49.7	26
1920	1,683,724	168,324	11.1	55.2	26
1930	1,738,765	55,041	3.3	57.0	26
1940	1,899,804	161,039	9.3	62.1	26
1950	2,117,027	217,223	11.4	69.9	27
1960	2,382,594	265,567	12.5	78.7	26
1970	2,590,516	207,922	8.7	85.7	26

N.A.: Not Available

Source: Twentieth Century Changes in South Carolina Population, Julian J. Petty, (1790-1890); General Population Characteristics, South Carolina, U.S. Bureau of the Census, (1900-1970).

SOUTH CAROLINA URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION
1790-1970

YEAR	TOTAL NUMBER OF INHABITANTS	URBAN		RURAL	
		NUMBER OF INHABITANTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL	NUMBER OF INHABITANTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL
1790	249,073	16,359	6.6	232,714	93.4
1800	345,591	18,824	5.4	326,767	94.6
1810	415,115	24,711	6.0	390,404	94.0
1820	502,741	24,780	4.9	477,961	95.1
1830	581,185	33,599	5.8	547,586	94.2
1840	594,398	33,601	5.7	560,797	94.3
1850	668,507	49,045	7.3	619,462	92.7
1860	703,708	48,574	6.9	655,134	93.1
1870	705,606	61,011	8.6	644,595	91.4
1880	995,577	74,539	7.5	921,038	92.5
1890	1,151,149	116,183	10.1	1,034,966	89.9
1900	1,340,316	171,256	12.8	1,169,060	87.2
1910	1,515,400	224,832	14.8	1,290,568	85.2
1920	1,683,724	293,987	17.5	1,389,737	82.5
1930	1,738,765	371,080	21.3	1,367,685	78.7
1940	1,899,804	466,111	24.5	1,433,693	75.5
1950	2,117,027	653,039	30.8	1,463,988	69.2
1960	2,382,594	817,675	34.3	1,564,919	65.7
1950	2,117,027	777,921	36.7	1,339,106	63.3
1960	2,382,594	981,386	41.2	1,401,208	58.8
1970	2,590,516	1,232,195	47.6	1,358,321	52.4

Note: 1790 - 1960 based on previous urban definition.
1950 - 1970 based on current urban definition.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population, 1970.

SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION BY RACE
1790-1970

YEAR	TOTAL WHITE	% WHITE	TOTAL BLACK & OTHERS	% BLACK & OTHERS
1790	140,178	56.3	108,895	43.7
1800	196,255	56.8	149,336	43.2
1810	214,196	51.6	200,919	48.4
1820	237,440	47.2	265,301	52.8
1830	257,863	44.4	323,322	55.6
1840	259,084	43.6	339,314	56.4
1850	274,563	41.1	393,944	58.9
1860	291,300	41.4	412,408	58.6
1870	289,667	41.1	415,939	58.9
1880	391,105	39.3	604,472	60.7
1890	462,008	40.1	689,141	59.9
1900	557,807	41.6	782,509	58.4
1910	679,161	44.8	836,239	55.2
1920	818,538	48.6	865,186	51.4
1930	944,049	54.3	794,716	45.7
1940	1,084,308	57.1	815,496	42.9
1950	1,293,405	61.1	823,622	38.9
1960	1,551,022	65.1	831,572	34.9
1970	1,794,430	69.3	796,086	30.7

Source: Twentieth Century Changes in South Carolina Population, Julian J. Petty, (1790-1890); General Population Characteristics, South Carolina, U.S. Bureau of the Census, (1900-1970).

SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND BY RACE
1970 AND 1960

DISTRICT	1970 TOTAL	1970 WHITE	1970 BLACK & OTHERS	1960 TOTAL	1960 WHITE	1960 Black & OTHERS
1	656,219	543,247	112,972	586,523	479,239	107,284
2	158,686	106,169	52,517	152,290	98,417	53,873
3	187,585	135,622	51,963	179,015	124,613	54,402
4	372,152	264,642	107,510	310,957	212,566	98,391
5	214,410	125,881	88,529	207,148	112,494	94,654
6	158,079	86,495	71,584	159,848	76,887	82,961
7	263,004	159,400	103,604	262,210	143,942	118,268
8	137,735	83,085	54,650	143,977	80,373	63,604
9	336,125	228,236	107,889	278,961	169,162	109,799
10	106,521	61,653	44,868	101,665	53,329	48,336

Source: Computations and tabulations by S.C. Division of Research and Statistical Services from data supplied by the U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

AREA AND DENSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTIES BASED ON
1970 CENSUS OF POPULATION

COUNTY	POPULATION 4/1/70	LAND AREA (SQ. MILES)	POPULATION PER SQ. MILE
Abbeville	21,112	506	41.7
Aiken	91,023	1,087	83.7
Allendale	9,692	418	23.2
Anderson	105,474	749	140.8
Bamberg	15,950	395	40.4
Barnwell	17,176	553	31.1
Beaufort	51,136	579	88.3
Berkeley	56,199	1,110	50.6
Calhoun	10,780	377	28.6
Charleston	247,650	939	263.7
Cherokee	36,791	394	93.4
Chester	29,811	584	51.0
Chesterfield	33,667	790	42.6
Clarendon	25,604	599	42.7
Colleton	27,622	1,049	26.3
Darlington	53,442	543	98.4
Dillon	28,838	407	70.9
Dorchester	32,276	569	56.7
Edgefield	15,692	482	32.6
Fairfield	19,999	696	28.7
Florence	89,636	805	111.3
Georgetown	33,500	812	41.3
Greenville	240,546	792	303.7
Greenwood	49,686	446	111.4
Hampton	15,878	562	28.3
Horry	69,992	1,154	60.7
Jasper	11,885	652	18.2
Kershaw	34,727	781	44.5
Lancaster	43,328	502	86.3
Laurens	49,713	711	69.9
Lee	18,323	409	44.8
Lexington	89,012	717	124.1
McCormick	7,955	360	22.1
Marion	30,270	487	62.2
Marlboro	27,151	483	56.2
Newberry	29,273	635	46.1
Oconee 1/	40,728	654	62.3
Orangeburg	69,789	1,106	63.1
Pickens 1/	58,956	492	119.8
Richland	233,868	748	312.7
Saluda	14,528	458	31.7
Spartanburg	173,724	831	209.1
Sumter	79,425	672	118.2
Union	29,230	514	56.9
Williamsburg	34,243	935	36.6
York	85,216	684	124.6
TOTAL	2,590,516	30,225	85.7

1/ Adjusted to reflect the annexation of 6.8 square miles of land area from Oconee to Pickens County in 1967.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population, PC (1) -A42.

ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION - UNITED STATES AND SOUTHEASTERN STATES
1970, 1978 AND 1979
(IN THOUSANDS)

AREA	RESIDENT POPULATION					CIVILIAN POPULATION				
	JULY 1, 1979 p/	JULY 1, 1978	APRIL 1, 1970 CENSUS 1/	CHANGE 1970 TO 1979 NUMBER	CHANGE 1970 TO 1979 PERCENT 2/	JULY 1, 1979 p/	JULY 1, 1978	APRIL 1, 1970 1/	CHANGE 1970 TO 1979 NUMBER	CHANGE 1970 TO 1979 PERCENT 2/
United States	220,099	218,228	203,302	16,797	8.3	218,497	216,600	201,131	17,367	8.6
South Carolina	2,932	2,902	2,591	341	13.2	2,866	2,836	2,513	353	14.0
Alabama	3,769	3,728	3,444	325	9.4	3,746	3,705	3,410	336	9.8
Arkansas	2,180	2,167	1,923	257	13.4	2,170	2,157	1,915	256	13.4
Florida	8,860	8,661	6,791	2,068	30.5	8,765	8,566	6,685	2,080	31.1
Georgia	5,117	5,075	4,588	529	11.5	5,055	5,015	4,497	558	12.4
Kentucky	3,527	3,490	3,221	306	9.5	3,492	3,455	3,172	320	10.1
Louisiana	4,018	3,978	3,645	373	10.2	3,986	3,946	3,603	384	10.7
Mississippi	2,429	2,409	2,217	212	9.6	2,409	2,388	2,196	213	9.7
North Carolina	5,606	5,571	5,084	522	10.3	5,511	5,472	4,960	550	11.1
Tennessee	4,380	4,333	3,926	454	11.6	4,359	4,311	3,900	458	11.8
Virginia	5,197	5,177	4,651	545	11.7	5,045	5,023	4,458	588	13.2
West Virginia	1,878	1,861	1,744	133	7.7	1,877	1,861	1,744	133	7.6

p/: Provisional
1/: Includes officially recognized changes to census counts through October 1979.
2/: Percent of April 1, 1970 population.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 876.

SOUTH CAROLINA TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION, APRIL 1, 1970 AND APRIL 1, 1960
WITH COMPONENTS OF CHANGE

COUNTIES	POPULATION		CHANGE		COMPONENTS OF CHANGE			
							NET MIGRATION 1/	
	1970	1960	NUMBER	PERCENT	BIRTHS	DEATHS	NUMBER	PERCENT
Abbeville	21,112	21,417	- 305	- 1.4	4,821	2,230	- 2,896	-13.5
Aiken	91,023	81,038	9,985	12.3	18,405	6,924	- 1,496	- 1.8
Allendale	9,692	11,362	- 1,670	-14.7	2,688	1,197	- 3,161	-27.8
Anderson	105,474	98,478	6,996	7.1	20,370	9,046	- 4,328	- 4.4
Bamberg	15,950	16,274	- 324	- 2.0	3,839	1,654	- 2,509	-15.4
Barnwell	17,176	17,659	- 483	- 2.7	4,164	1,537	- 3,110	-17.6
Beaufort	51,136	44,187	6,949	15.7	7,014	2,880	2,815	6.4
Berkeley	56,199	38,196	18,003	47.1	11,327	2,995	9,471	24.8
Calhoun	10,780	12,256	- 1,476	-12.0	2,581	1,208	- 2,849	-23.2
Charleston	247,650	216,382	31,268	14.5	63,470	18,619	-13,583	- 6.3
Cherokee	36,791	35,205	1,586	4.5	7,949	3,333	- 3,030	- 8.6
Chester	29,811	30,888	- 1,077	- 3.5	7,423	3,296	- 5,204	-16.8
Chesterfield	33,667	33,717	- 50	- 0.1	8,241	3,445	- 4,846	-14.4
Clarendon	25,604	29,490	- 3,886	-13.2	7,592	2,787	- 8,691	-29.5
Colleton	27,622	27,816	- 194	- 0.7	7,132	2,991	- 4,335	-15.6
Darlington	53,442	52,928	514	1.0	12,355	5,077	- 6,764	-12.8
Dillon	28,838	30,584	- 1,746	- 5.7	8,743	2,972	- 7,517	-24.6
Dorchester	32,276	24,383	7,893	32.4	6,752	2,299	3,440	14.1
Edgefield	15,692	15,735	- 43	- 0.3	3,487	1,649	- 1,881	-12.0
Fairfield	19,999	20,713	- 714	- 3.4	5,434	1,974	- 4,174	-20.2
Florence	89,636	84,438	5,198	6.2	20,781	8,378	- 7,205	- 8.5
Georgetown	33,500	34,798	- 1,298	- 3.7	8,529	3,032	- 6,795	-19.5
Greenville	240,546	209,776	30,770	14.7	47,826	18,865	1,809	0.9
Greenwood	49,686	44,346	5,340	12.0	10,154	4,659	- 155	- 0.3
Hampton	15,878	17,425	- 1,547	- 8.9	4,169	1,740	- 3,976	-22.8
Horry	69,992	68,247	1,745	2.6	17,637	5,707	-10,185	-14.9
Jasper	11,885	12,237	- 352	- 2.9	2,536	1,233	- 1,655	-13.5
Kershaw	34,727	33,585	1,142	3.4	7,434	3,196	- 3,096	- 9.2
Lancaster	43,328	39,352	3,976	10.1	9,014	3,296	- 1,742	- 4.4
Laurens	49,713	47,609	2,104	4.4	11,075	4,248	- 4,723	- 9.9
Lee	18,323	21,832	- 3,509	-16.1	5,047	1,962	- 6,594	-30.2
Lexington	89,012	60,726	28,286	46.6	16,112	5,446	17,620	29.0
McCormick	7,955	8,629	- 674	- 7.8	1,939	980	- 1,633	-18.9
Marion	30,270	32,014	- 1,744	- 5.4	7,213	3,195	- 5,762	-18.0
Marlboro	27,151	28,529	- 1,378	- 4.8	7,958	3,195	- 6,141	-21.5
Newberry	29,273	29,416	- 143	- 0.5	5,992	3,127	- 3,008	-10.2
Oconee 2/	40,728	40,204	524	1.3	8,631	3,485	- 4,622	-11.5
Orangeburg	69,789	68,559	1,230	1.8	17,148	6,872	- 9,046	-13.2
Pickens 2/	58,956	46,030	12,926	28.1	10,427	3,865	6,364	13.8
Richland	233,868	200,102	33,766	16.9	44,505	15,772	5,033	2.5
Saluda	14,528	14,554	- 26	- 0.2	2,958	1,463	- 1,521	-10.5
Spartanburg	173,724	156,830	16,894	10.8	34,230	14,662	- 2,674	- 1.7
Sumter	79,425	74,941	4,484	6.0	21,953	5,955	-11,514	-15.4
Union	29,230	30,015	- 785	- 2.6	7,097	3,085	- 4,797	-16.0
Williamsburg	34,243	40,932	- 6,689	-16.3	10,092	3,559	-13,222	-32.3
York	85,216	78,760	6,456	8.2	19,019	7,037	- 5,526	- 7.0
TOTAL	2,590,516	2,382,594	+207,922	+ 8.7	573,463	216,127	-149,414	- 6.3

1/ Preliminary. Subject to revision

2/ Statistics shown here are affected by annexation of part of Oconee County to Pickens County in 1967. Area annexed had a population of 1,641 in 1966 (Office of the Secretary of State).

Source: 1970 Census of Population and Housing, PHC (2) - 42.

SOUTH CAROLINA TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION URBAN AND RURAL
1970 AND 1960

COUNTY	APRIL 1, 1970			APRIL 1, 1960		
	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
Abbeville	21,112	5,527	15,585	21,417	7,983	13,434
Aiken	91,023	40,854	50,169	81,038	29,653	51,385
Allendale	9,692	3,620	6,072	11,362	3,114	8,248
Anderson	105,474	43,131	62,343	98,478	53,574	44,904
Bamberg	15,950	6,977	8,973	16,274	6,302	9,972
Barnwell	17,176	7,033	10,143	17,659	7,290	10,369
Beaufort	51,136	25,657	25,479	44,187	6,298	37,889
Berkeley	56,199	25,745	30,454	38,196	6,111	32,085
Calhoun	10,780	——	10,780	12,256	——	12,256
Charleston	247,650	202,654	44,996	216,382	159,118	57,264
Cherokee	36,791	17,003	19,788	35,205	15,214	19,991
Chester	29,811	9,772	20,039	30,888	9,936	20,952
Chesterfield	33,667	5,627	28,040	33,717	5,171	28,546
Clarendon	25,604	4,025	21,579	29,490	3,917	25,573
Colleton	27,622	6,257	21,365	27,816	5,417	22,399
Darlington	53,442	15,007	38,435	52,928	13,102	39,826
Dillon	28,838	5,991	22,847	30,584	6,173	24,411
Dorchester	32,276	3,839	28,437	24,383	3,633	20,750
Edgefield	15,692	5,302	10,390	15,735	2,876	12,859
Fairfield	19,999	3,411	16,588	20,713	3,479	17,234
Florence	89,636	32,244	57,392	84,438	30,781	53,657
Georgetown	33,500	13,280	20,220	34,798	15,201	19,597
Greenville	240,546	168,441	72,105	209,776	133,638	76,138
Greenwood	49,686	21,069	28,617	44,346	21,835	22,511
Hampton	15,878	2,845	13,033	17,425	——	17,425
Horry	69,992	20,551	49,441	68,247	16,397	51,850
Jasper	11,885	——	11,885	12,237	——	12,237
Kershaw	34,727	8,532	26,195	33,585	6,842	26,743
Lancaster	43,328	14,937	28,391	39,252	14,254	25,098
Laurens	49,713	19,027	30,686	47,609	17,535	30,074
Lee	18,323	3,404	14,919	21,832	3,586	18,246
Lexington	89,012	47,288	41,724	60,726	27,187	33,539
McCormick	7,955	——	7,955	8,629	——	8,629
Marion	30,270	13,441	16,829	32,014	13,403	18,611
Marlboro	27,151	9,992	17,159	28,529	6,963	21,566
Newberry	29,273	9,218	20,055	29,426	10,871	18,545
Oconee	40,728	12,210	28,518	40,204	8,658	31,546
Orangeburg	69,789	13,252	56,537	68,559	13,852	54,707
Pickens	58,956	22,550	36,406	46,030	10,940	35,090
Richland	233,868	198,161	35,707	200,102	138,931	61,171
Saluda	14,528	368	14,160	14,554	289	14,265
Spartanburg	173,724	65,066	108,658	156,830	56,666	100,164
Sumter	79,425	37,745	41,680	74,941	30,126	44,815
Union	29,230	10,775	18,455	30,315	10,191	19,824
Williamsburg	34,243	3,429	30,814	40,932	3,902	37,030
York	85,216	46,938	38,278	78,760	40,977	37,783
TOTAL	2,590,516	1,232,195	1,358,321	2,382,594	981,386	1,401,208

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population, PC (1) -A42.

SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AND COUNTY
APRIL 1, 1970

COUNTY	TOTAL ALL AGES	UNDER 5 YEARS	5 TO 13 YEARS	14 TO 17 YEARS	18 TO 20 YEARS	21 TO 44 YEARS	45 TO 64 YEARS	65 AND OVER
Abbeville	21,112	1,785	3,590	1,775	1,389	5,923	4,529	2,121
Aiken	91,023	8,503	18,035	8,252	4,265	27,971	17,679	6,318
Allendale	9,692	954	1,835	917	545	2,478	2,026	937
Anderson	105,474	8,981	18,685	8,047	5,226	32,522	22,786	9,227
Bamberg	15,950	1,516	3,190	1,475	1,238	4,050	3,011	1,470
Barnwell	17,176	1,567	3,508	1,672	881	4,649	3,297	1,602
Beaufort	51,136	4,805	9,108	4,738	8,124	15,985	6,090	2,286
Berkeley	56,199	6,606	13,937	5,113	2,721	17,757	7,763	2,302
Calhoun	10,780	975	2,298	1,129	510	2,615	2,170	1,083
Charleston	247,650	22,926	48,185	20,213	16,948	84,297	41,443	13,638
Cherokee	36,791	3,488	6,627	2,990	2,030	11,053	7,371	3,232
Chester	29,811	2,737	5,527	2,715	1,526	8,200	6,346	2,760
Chesterfield	33,667	3,263	6,723	3,052	1,722	9,630	6,492	2,765
Clarendon	25,604	2,618	5,888	2,859	1,477	6,090	4,651	2,021
Colleton	27,622	2,604	5,654	2,661	1,389	7,159	5,573	2,582
Darlington	53,442	4,950	10,795	5,138	2,997	15,301	10,095	3,966
Dillon	28,838	2,917	6,475	3,062	1,548	7,394	5,296	2,146
Dorchester	32,276	3,204	7,186	3,002	1,457	9,815	5,634	1,978
Edgefield	15,692	1,530	3,257	1,541	861	4,199	2,958	1,346
Fairfield	19,999	1,963	4,252	1,957	1,093	5,099	3,776	1,859
Florence	89,636	8,401	18,034	8,469	4,754	26,880	16,880	6,218
Georgetown	33,500	3,280	7,431	3,667	1,799	8,663	6,344	2,316
Greenville	240,546	20,700	43,547	19,023	13,450	77,335	48,502	17,989
Greenwood	49,686	4,373	8,937	3,960	2,392	15,149	10,605	4,270
Hampton	15,878	1,588	3,063	1,578	841	4,165	3,190	1,453
Horry	69,992	6,343	13,832	6,473	3,981	21,171	13,194	4,998
Jasper	11,885	1,140	2,579	1,225	593	2,949	2,389	1,010
Kershaw	34,727	3,121	6,910	3,346	1,774	9,941	6,914	2,721
Lancaster	43,328	4,217	8,302	3,712	2,186	13,386	8,366	3,159
Laurens	49,713	4,123	8,830	4,284	2,891	14,949	10,364	4,272
Lee	18,323	1,706	4,351	2,064	1,016	4,363	3,350	1,473
Lexington	89,012	8,751	17,227	7,154	4,305	30,310	13,883	5,382
McCormick	7,955	829	1,696	828	459	2,030	1,360	753
Marion	30,270	2,696	6,129	3,116	1,752	7,939	6,147	2,491
Marlboro	27,151	2,760	5,768	2,509	1,350	7,299	5,234	2,231
Newberry	29,273	2,299	4,916	2,301	1,698	7,890	6,824	3,345
Oconee	40,728	3,598	7,360	3,204	1,901	12,976	8,143	3,546
Orangeburg	69,789	6,448	14,205	6,831	4,847	18,536	13,151	5,771
Pickens	58,956	4,758	9,666	4,202	5,678	19,259	10,944	4,449
Richland	233,868	18,157	38,344	18,353	27,692	76,978	39,443	14,901
Saluda	14,528	1,339	2,810	1,348	660	3,877	2,991	1,503
Spartanburg	173,724	15,325	30,257	13,768	9,610	53,799	36,446	14,519
Sumter	79,425	8,007	17,417	7,138	4,887	25,125	12,018	4,833
Union	29,230	2,551	5,349	2,335	1,434	8,574	6,214	2,773
Williamsburg	34,243	3,548	7,665	3,882	1,979	8,399	6,146	2,624
York	85,216	7,814	15,673	7,268	6,178	25,471	16,491	6,321
TOTAL	2,590,516	235,764	495,053	224,346	168,054	789,820	486,519	190,960

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY APPENDIX

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY IN SOUTH CAROLINA WITH NET CHANGE
AND PERCENT CHANGE - 1980-1985

	1980	Projected 1985	Net Change 1980-1985	Percent Change 1980-1985
Total All Industries 1/	1,187,400	1,317,935	130,535	11.0%
Mining	1,900	1,885	-15	-.8
Construction	73,000	74,065	1,065	1.5
Manufacturing	392,300	434,715	42,415	10.8
Durable Goods	119,900	145,675	25,775	21.5
Lumber & Wood Prod.	14,800	16,845	2,045	13.8
Furniture & Fixtures	4,800	5,465	665	13.9
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	11,200	11,825	625	5.6
Primary Metals	7,400	9,000	1,600	21.6
Fabricated Metal	14,100	18,000	3,900	27.7
Machinery, Except Elect.	31,400	40,430	9,030	28.8
Electric & Elect. Equip.	21,600	27,430	5,830	27.0
Trans. Equipment	3,900	4,150	250	6.4
Instruments & Related	6,000	7,000	1,000	16.7
Misc. Manufacturing	4,700	5,535	835	17.8
Nondurable Goods	272,400	289,045	16,645	6.1
Food & Kindred Prod.	14,400	15,430	1,030	7.2
Tobacco Manuf.	500	490	-10	-2.0
Textile Mill Prod.	137,900	142,950	5,050	3.7
Apparel & Other Tex. Prod.	46,500	50,795	4,295	9.2
Paper & Allied Prod.	14,000	14,875	875	6.2
Printing & Publishing	7,400	7,950	550	7.4
Chemicals & Allied Prod.	33,500	36,545	3,045	9.1
Petroleum & Coal	400	375	-25	-6.2
Rubber & Misc. Prod.	17,700	19,475	1,775	10.0
Leather & Leather Prod.	100	155	55	55.0
Trans., & Public Utilities	59,200	64,985	5,785	9.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	223,900	268,985	45,085	20.1
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	47,500	54,135	6,635	14.0
Services	285,000	312,970	27,970	9.8
Government 2/	104,600	106,190	1,590	1.5

SOURCE: Research and Analysis, South Carolina Employment Security Commission.

1/ Excludes agricultural production workers, self-employed, unpaid family workers, workers in private household, and military personnel.

2/ Includes all Federal Government employees, all State and Local Government employees except those in education and hospitals which are included in Services.

AVERAGE MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT COVERED BY THE
SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY LAW
FOR SOUTH CAROLINA

Industry	3rd Qtr. 1979	3rd Qtr. 1980	Net Change
Total	1,113,098	1,113,590	+ 492
Agric., Forestry & Fishing	11,462	12,250	+ 788
Mining	1,910	1,910	0
Construction	75,904	74,995	- 909
Manufacturing	399,501	385,330	- 14,171
Transportation & P. U.	50,126	49,090	- 1,036
Wholesale & Retail Trade	224,120	228,815	+ 4,695
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	45,061	46,710	+ 1,649
Services	134,879	141,840	+ 6,961
State Government	62,381	63,085	+ 704
Local Government	107,749	109,565	+ 1,816

JOB SERVICE APPENDIX

SOUTH CAROLINA TABLE 94
ANALYSIS OF APPLICANT POPULATION AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1980

APPLICANT CHARACTERISTICS	TOTAL APPLICANTS						DISADVANTAGED APPLICANTS					VETERAN APPLICANTS		
	TOTAL	UNEMPLOYED	EMPLYED PRT/TME	YOUTH 16/21	HANDICAPPED	PUBLIC ASSIST	TOTAL	UNEMPLOYED	EMPLYED PRT/TME	EMPLYED FUL/TME	YOUTH 16/21	TOTAL	DISABLD VIETNAM ERA	
A B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
94010SEX/AGE,TOTAL	329713	299632	9980	90714	21079	23657	96406	89905	3205	3296	33204	40158	2119	20203
94015MALE	157666	143613	4085	43653	11907	2663	36277	34237	990	1050	14400	38260	1985	19488
94020 14-15	3181	3139	25	0	45	482	2372	2362	5	5	0	19	4	6
94025 16-17	8312	8088	153	8312	274	896	4686	4629	41	16	4686	21	5	5
94030 18	8230	7710	263	8230	313	359	2829	2718	69	42	2829	66	8	4
94035 19	9850	9104	296	9850	371	176	2765	2630	71	64	2765	242	11	8
94040 20-21	17261	15882	410	17261	830	198	4120	3856	128	136	4120	1284	36	50
94045 22-24	24169	21843	600	0	1328	117	5118	4775	138	205	0	4740	111	1714
94050 25-44	66939	59620	1760	0	5723	308	11221	10367	379	475	0	22061	1092	16094
94055 45-54	12030	10996	358	0	1662	77	2009	1851	89	69	0	6027	400	1369
94060 55-64	6405	5998	194	0	1154	40	964	865	65	34	0	3488	281	229
94065 65 AND OVER	1289	1233	26	0	207	10	193	184	5	4	0	312	37	9
94070FEMALE	172047	156019	5895	47061	9172	20994	60129	55668	2215	2246	18804	1898	134	715
94075 14-15	2500	2477	14	0	15	440	1954	1947	6	1	0	3	0	1
94080 16-17	8150	7944	135	8150	165	1046	4655	4603	36	16	4655	8	2	2
94085 18	9114	8600	321	9114	174	811	3677	3568	71	38	3677	17	3	2
94090 19	10729	10036	337	10729	219	835	3911	3742	88	81	3911	51	4	1
94095 20-21	19068	17523	558	19068	440	1705	6561	6158	184	219	6561	185	15	2
94100 22-24	25045	22574	720	0	703	2529	7953	7361	239	353	0	454	27	113
94105 25-44	73576	65247	2516	0	4593	11142	24371	21960	1049	1362	0	1009	67	573
94110 45-54	15247	13663	826	0	1825	1895	4791	4280	365	146	0	88	7	14
94115 55-64	7583	6983	418	0	960	572	2068	1875	166	27	0	73	8	4
94120 65 AND OVER	1035	972	50	0	78	19	188	174	11	3	0	10	1	3
94125SEX/RACE,ETHNIC TOTAL	329713	299632	9980	90714	21079	23657	96406	89905	3205	3296	33204	40158	2119	20203
94130MALE	157666	143613	4085	43653	11907	2663	36277	34237	990	1050	14400	38260	1985	19488
94135 WHITE NOT HISP	84341	75455	2044	20768	6910	390	11260	10516	327	417	3319	25030	1316	12329
94140 BLACK NOT HISP	70663	65807	1822	22301	4899	2247	24633	23364	649	620	10992	12882	651	6963
94145 HISPANIC	1784	1547	199	429	49	3	140	130	5	5	32	168	10	55
94150 AMER INDIAN & ALASKAN NATIVE	203	182	8	51	21	8	72	63	6	3	23	33	3	23
94155 ASIAN & PAC IS	375	348	5	50	22	12	112	107	1	4	16	69	4	56
94160 INA	300	274	7	54	6	3	60	57	2	1	18	78	1	20
94165FEMALE	172047	156019	5895	47061	9172	20994	60129	55668	2215	2246	18804	1898	134	715
94170 WHITE NOT HISP	83376	74748	2683	20570	4004	2886	14094	12990	503	601	3571	1183	67	408
94175 BLACK NOT HISP	86877	79620	3123	26147	5111	18009	45604	42260	1705	1639	15131	674	63	296
94180 HISPANIC	714	633	72	183	29	55	183	176	5	2	47	33	4	9
94185 AMER INDIAN & ALASKAN NATIVE	256	246	4	67	13	15	109	107	1	1	32	2	0	0
94190 ASIAN & PAC IS	550	519	6	53	12	22	100	97	1	2	16	4	0	2
94195 INA	274	253	7	41	3	7	39	38	0	1	7	2	0	0
94200SEX/HIGR,CMPLED TOTAL	329713	299632	9980	90714	21079	23657	96406	89905	3205	3296	33204	40158	2119	20203
94205MALE	157666	143613	4085	43653	11907	2663	36277	34237	990	1050	14400	38260	1985	19488
94210 0-7	14586	13603	669	1041	1746	394	3749	3481	187	81	413	1790	103	173
94215 8-11	59888	56540	1389	23765	4339	1872	18138	17371	404	363	9658	7777	347	2670
94220 12	56492	50607	1219	15464	3838	329	10847	10123	273	451	3729	18449	833	10078
94225 OVER 12	26700	22863	808	3383	1984	68	3543	3262	126	155	600	10244	702	6567
94230FEMALE	172047	156019	5895	47061	9172	20994	60129	55668	2215	2246	18804	1898	134	715
94235 0-7	12463	11468	704	571	1936	3216	6444	5910	389	145	308	20	7	3
94240 8-11	60859	56881	1763	20001	3895	10761	27920	26171	887	862	10035	119	42	25
94245 12	69345	62127	2118	20483	2496	5816	19632	18039	678	915	6759	1071	47	345
94250 OVER 12	29380	25543	1310	6006	845	1201	6133	5548	261	324	1702	688	38	342

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research & Analysis, ESARS Table 94

JOB SERVICE OPENINGS AND AVERAGE PAY BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/

February 1981

Job Title	Openings Available		Openings Unfilled		Openings Unfilled 30 Days or More	
	Total	Average Pay	Total	Average Pay	Total	Average Pay
Total, All Occupations	5,415	$ 9,179.00	2,490	$ 9,446.00	1,215	$ 9,640.00
Professional, Technical and Managerial	456	12,894.00	274	14,063.00	156	14,378.00
Architecture and Engineering	41	17,156.00	27	19,173.00	11	18,557.00
Mathematics and Physical Science	24	15,163.00	12	17,861.00	8	17,676.00
Life Sciences	9	11,745.00	6	12,052.00	3	12,617.00
Medicine and Health	41	11,844.00	34	11,952.00	27	11,773.00
Education	54	9,202.00	20	10,835.00	9	9,697.00
Administrative Specializations	52	15,146.00	27	16,046.00	18	16,145.00
Managers and Officials	142	10,853.00	87	11,312.00	45	11,616.00
Misc. Professional, Technical and Managerial	20	10,346.00	10	11,314.00	4	12,970.00
Clerical and Sales	1,138	8,254.00	566	8,286.00	211	8,552.00
Stenography, Typing, Filing and Related	266	8,386.00	113	8,659.00	36	8,876.00
Computing and Account-Recording	447	7,694.00	230	7,588.00	53	7,718.00
Production and Stock Clerks	71	9,509.00	16	10,550.00	6	13,048.00
Information and Message Distribution	109	7,779.00	76	7,878.00	54	7,984.00
Miscellaneous Clerical	36	9,461.00	16	10,893.00	3	14,608.00
Sales Occupations, Services	41	10,961.00	28	10,722.00	16	10,617.00
Salesperson, Consumable Commodities	25	8,182.00	15	8,287.00	7	7,013.00
Salesperson, Commodities	65	9,311.00	41	8,884.00	24	8,656.00
Miscellaneous Sales Occupations	78	7,845.00	31	8,002.00	12	8,325.00
Service	742	3.68	346	3.63	121	3.86
Domestic Service	36	3.47	15	3.42	7	3.46
Food and Beverage Preparation and Service	332	3.54	178	3.56	42	3.82
Lodging and Related Service	53	3.38	31	3.38	11	3.35
Misc. Personal Service	47	3.44	24	3.42	16	3.37
Apparel/Furnishings Service	19	3.74	9	3.37	3	3.35
Protective Service	122	4.43	33	4.63	19	5.02
Building and Related Service	127	3.51	52	3.53	20	3.61
Farming, Fishery, Forestry and Related	107	3.59	57	3.66	39	3.43
Plant Farming	38	3.61	14	3.65	6	3.38
Forestry	59	3.58	40	3.67	31	3.49
Processing	298	5.41	47	4.88	25	4.69
Processing of Metal	67	7.40	3	5.73	0	0.00

1/ Pay units (i.e., hourly, yearly) may differ, depending on information supplied by employers.

JOB SERVICE OPENINGS AND AVERAGE PAY BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY IN SOUTH CAROLINA (CONT.) 1/

February 1981

Job Title	Openings Available		Openings Unfilled		Openings Unfilled 30 Days or More	
	Total	Average Pay	Total	Average Pay	Total	Average Pay
Processing Food, Tobacco and Related Products	81	$ 4.73	12	$ 4.10	11	$ 4.17
Chemicals, Plastics, Synthetics, Rubber, Paint Processing	115	4.98	19	5.13	9	4.74
Processing Leather, Textiles and Related Products	22	4.51	11	5.21	3	6.93
Miscellaneous Processing	9	4.72	0	0.00	0	0.00
Machine Trades	685	4.94	383	5.09	200	5.06
Metal Machining	166	5.23	96	5.48	55	5.53
Metalworking	19	3.91	10	4.10	6	3.54
Mechanics and Machinery Repairers	223	5.40	118	5.39	54	5.46
Printing	36	4.68	22	4.91	20	4.95
Wood Machining	25	4.47	17	4.78	4	4.32
Textile	213	4.48	113	4.63	57	4.61
Misc. Machine Trades	10	4.95	5	6.21	2	3.79
Bench Work	622	3.87	292	3.90	174	3.86
Metal Prod., Fab., Assembly and Repair	91	4.54	21	4.66	11	4.76
Fab./Repair Scientific, Med., Photo., Opt., Hor., and Related	16	4.10	8	4.24	1	7.50
Assembly and Repair of Electrical Equipment	138	4.29	79	4.57	56	4.32
Fab./Repair of Products Made From Assorted Materials	24	4.01	5	3.87	0	0.00
Painting, Decorating and Related	9	3.98	3	4.06	2	3.84
Fab./Repair of Wood Products	23	3.97	10	3.95	3	4.11
Fab./Repair of Textile, Leather and Related Products	312	3.43	160	3.44	95	3.43
Structural Work	842	4.65	319	4.93	170	4.78
Metal Fabrication	210	4.32	65	4.67	43	4.09
Welders, Cutters and Related	53	5.08	18	5.64	8	4.88
Electrical Assembly, Installation and Repair	107	5.47	60	5.57	32	5.69

1/ Pay units (i.e., hourly, yearly) may differ, depending on information supplied by employers.

JOB SERVICE OPENINGS AND AVERAGE PAY BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY IN SOUTH CAROLINA (CONT.) 1/

February 1981

Job Title	Openings Available		Openings Unfilled		Openings Unfilled 30 Days or More	
	Total	Average Pay	Total	Average Pay	Total	Average Pay
Painting, Plastering, Waterproofing, Cementing	28	$ 5.07	15	$ 5.29	6	$ 4.73
Excavating, Grading, Paving and Related	32	5.19	10	5.13	5	4.75
Construction	367	4.49	125	4.74	64	4.84
Miscellaneous Structural Work	45	4.30	26	4.33	12	4.43
Miscellaneous	525	3.98	206	3.98	119	3.81
Motor Freight	121	4.47	58	4.36	18	4.66
Transportation	39	4.06	20	4.25	4	5.30
Packaging/Materials Handling	347	3.75	118	3.66	90	3.51
Production and Distribution of Utilities	13	4.93	6	4.50	3	3.73

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

1/ Pay units (i.e., hourly, yearly) may differ, depending on information supplied by employers.

JOB SERVICE OPENINGS AND AVERAGE PAY BY SELECTED INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY IN SOUTH CAROLINA

February 1981

Selected Industry Group	Openings Available		Openings Unfilled		Openings Unfilled 30 Days or More	
	Total	Average Pay	Total	Average Pay	Total	Average Pay
Total Openings, All Industries	5,411	$ 9,179.00	2,488	$ 9,466.00	1,215	$ 9,640.00
Construction	497	10,347.00	212	10,839.00	98	11,036.00
Bldg. Constr. - Gen. Contractor and Oper. Bldr.	206	10,675.00	77	11,410.00	26	13,338.00
Construction - Special Trade Contractors	196	10,245.00	94	10,839.00	57	10,419.00
Manufacturing	2,132	9,486.00	873	9,855.00	506	9,553.00
Durable Goods	1,099	9,763.00	431	10,260.00	254	9,762.00
Furniture and Fixtures	169	7,548.00	82	7,444.00	73	7,415.00
Fab. Met. Pro., Except Mach. and Trans. Equipment	184	11,997.00	53	10,875.00	25	9,448.00
Machinery, Except Electrical	409	9,608.00	153	10,866.00	88	10,817.00
Elec. and Elec. Mach., Equipment and Supply	106	10,269.00	57	11,594.00	44	11,645.00
Nondurable Goods	1,033	9,190.00	442	9,461.00	252	9,342.00
Food and Kindred Products	125	10,513.00	30	11,357.00	21	11,396.00
Textile Mill Products	317	9,348.00	149	9,891.00	73	9,957.00
Apparel and Other Finished Products, Fabrication	304	7,271.00	157	7,255.00	94	7,198.00
Trans., Comm., Elec., Gas, San. Svc.	223	10,218.00	144	10,004.00	79	9,531.00
Wholesale Trade	257	10,258.00	128	10,873.00	67	11,490.00
Durable Goods	190	10,453.00	95	11,230.00	51	11,710.00
Nondurable Goods	67	9,707.00	33	9,856.00	16	10,804.00
Retail Trade	810	7,691.00	445	7,756.00	140	8,032.00
Automotive Dealers and Gas Svc. Stations	114	8,199.00	55	8,422.00	18	7,937.00
Eating and Drinking Places	363	7,420.00	239	7,415.00	55	8,129.00
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	218	8,798.00	106	9,118.00	42	9,844.00
Services	861	8,537.00	408	8,998.00	179	9,394.00
Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps and Related	150	7,257.00	86	7,263.00	9	7,590.00
Business Services	178	8,711.00	66	8,989.00	20	9,179.00
Health Services	120	8,906.00	77	9,125.00	51	9,243.00

JOB SERVICE OPENINGS AND AVERAGE PAY BY SELECTED INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY IN SOUTH CAROLINA (CONT.)

February 1981

Selected Industry Group	Openings Available		Openings Unfilled		Openings Unfilled 30 Days or More	
	Total	Average Pay	Total	Average Pay	Total	Average Pay
Educational Services	116	$ 8,889.00	51	$ 9,909.00	31	$ 9,532.00
Public Administration	332	9,636.00	126	10,321.00	69	11,391.00
Exec., legis., and Genl. Government, Except Finance	163	9,055.00	66	9,549.00	32	10,210.00

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OCCUPATIONAL APPENDIX

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION
IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1976 AND PROJECTED 1982

OCCUPATION [1]	ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT 1976	PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT 1982	1976 - 1982 NET CHANGE	1976 - 1982 PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	1,035,480	1,238,450	202,970	19.6
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, KINDRED	137,660	163,210	25,550	18.6
ENGINEERS	8,860	10,680	1,820	20.5
AERO-ASTRONAUTIC ENGINEERS	70	90	20	28.6
CHEMICAL ENGINEERS	700	840	140	20.0
CIVIL ENGINEERS	1,370	1,610	240	17.5
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS	1,170	1,450	280	23.9
INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS	1,280	1,510	230	18.0
MECHANICAL ENGINEERS	2,050	2,590	540	26.3
METALLURGICAL ENGINEERS	90	100	10	11.1
MINING ENGINEERS	20	20	0	0.0
PETROLEUM ENGINEERS	10	10	0	0.0
NUCLEAR ENGINEERS	180	200	20	11.1
OTHER ENGINEERS	1,920	2,260	340	17.7
LIFE & PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS	1,650	1,920	270	16.4
AGRICULTURAL SCIENTISTS	120	140	20	16.7
ATMOSPHERIC SCIENTISTS	20	20	0	0.0
LIFE SCIENTISTS	190	220	30	15.8
BIOLOGICAL SCIENTISTS	170	190	20	11.8
MEDICAL SCIENTISTS	20	30	10	50.0
CHEMISTS	770	900	130	16.9
GEOLOGISTS	50	50	0	0.0
PHYSICISTS	160	190	30	18.8
LIFE, PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS, NEC	340	400	60	17.7
MATHEMATICAL SPECIALISTS	290	330	40	13.8
ACTUARIES	10	10	0	0.0
MATHEMATICAL SCIENTISTS	110	130	20	18.2
MATHEMATICIANS	50	60	10	20.0
ALL OTHER MATH SCIENTISTS	60	70	10	16.7
STATISTICIANS	170	190	20	11.8
ENGINEERING, SCIENCE TECHNS.	9,480	11,600	2,120	22.4
DRAFTERS	2,190	2,750	560	25.6
ELECTRICAL, ELECTRONIC TECHNS.	2,080	2,570	490	23.6
SOUND RECORDING & REPRO TECHNS.	20	20	0	0.0
VIDEO RECORDING ENGINEERS	20	30	10	50.0
ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONIC TECHNS.	1,940	2,390	450	23.2
BROADCAST TECHNICIANS	100	130	30	30.0
MATHEMATICAL TECHNICIANS	70	90	20	28.6
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING TECHNS.	810	940	130	16.1
SURVEYORS	460	560	100	21.7
ENGINEERING, SCIENCE TECHNS., NEC.	3,870	4,690	820	21.2
TIMBER CRUISERS	120	130	10	8.3
TRAFFIC TECHNICIANS	20	20	0	0.0
OTHER ENGINEERING & SCIENCE TECHNS.	3,730	4,540	810	21.7
MEDICAL WORKERS, EX. TECHNS.	14,090	16,930	2,840	20.2
CHIROPRACTORS	20	30	10	50.0
DENTISTS	360	510	150	41.7
DIETITIANS	550	650	100	18.2
NURSES & PHYSICIANS ASSISTANT	8,700	10,320	1,620	18.6
NURSES, PROFESSIONAL	8,540	10,120	1,580	18.5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION
IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1976 AND PROJECTED 1982

OCCUPATION	ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT 1976	PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT 1982	1976 - 1982 NET CHANGE	1976 - 1982 PERCENT CHANGE
PHYSICIANS ASSISTANTS	160	200	40	25.0
PHARMACISTS	1,360	1,630	270	19.9
PHYSICIANS, MED & OSTEOPATH	2,230	2,710	480	21.5
THERAPISTS	850	1,060	210	24.7
OCCUPATIONAL THERAPISTS	80	100	20	25.0
SPEECH & HEARING CLINICIANS	190	230	40	21.1
PHYSICAL THERAPISTS	150	180	30	20.0
CORRECTIVE THERAPISTS	10	10	0	0.0
INHALATION THERAPISTS	420	540	120	28.6
VETERINARIANS	20	20	0	0.0
HEALTH TECHNOLS. & TECHNS.	11,250	13,740	2,490	22.1
CLINICAL LAB TECHNOLS., TECHNS.	1,750	2,160	410	23.4
MEDICAL LAB TECHNOLOGISTS	790	950	160	20.3
MICROBIOLOGY TECHNOLGIST	10	10	0	0.0
CYTOTECHNOLOGISTS	40	80	40	100.0
HISTOLOGIC TECHNOLOGISTS	10	20	10	100.0
MEDICAL LAB ASSISTANTS	900	1,100	200	22.2
DENTAL HYGIENISTS & ASSISTANTS	1,540	2,180	640	41.6
DENTAL ASSISTANTS	1,170	1,670	500	42.7
DENTAL HYGIENISTS	370	510	140	37.8
HEALTH RECORD TECHNOLS., TECHNS.	470	550	80	17.0
RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLS., TECHNS.	860	1,020	160	18.6
X-RAY TECHNICIANS	720	870	150	20.8
NUCLEAR MEDICINE TECHNOLOGISTS	70	70	0	0.0
RADIATION THERAPY TECHNOLOGISTS	70	80	10	14.3
OTHER HEALTH TECHNOLS., TECHNS.	6,630	7,830	1,200	18.1
SURGICAL TECHNICIANS	430	500	70	16.3
EKG TECHNICIANS	160	180	20	12.5
EEG TECHNICIANS	50	60	10	20.0
PHARMACY HELPERS	210	250	40	19.1
LICENSED PRATICAL NURSES	4,430	5,280	850	19.2
ALL OTHER MEDICAL & DENTAL TECHNS.	1,350	1,560	210	15.6
TECHNICIANS, EX HEALTH OR SCIENCE	2,180	2,550	370	17.0
AIRPLANE PILOTS	520	580	60	11.5
AIR TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS	260	290	30	11.5
EMBALMERS	270	300	30	11.1
EMBALMERS	230	250	20	13.0
LADIES ATTENDANTS	40	50	10	25.0
RADIO OPERATORS	30	40	10	33.3
TOOL PROGRAMERS, NUMERICAL CONT	60	80	20	33.3
OTHER TECHNS., EX HEALTH OR SCIENCE	1,040	1,260	220	21.2
COMPUTER SPECIALISTS	1,800	2,150	350	19.4
COMPUTER PROGRAMERS	1,010	1,200	190	18.8
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS	790	950	160	20.3
SOCIAL SCIENTISTS	700	810	110	15.7
ECONOMISTS	70	80	10	14.3
ECONOMISTS	60	70	10	16.7
MEDIA ANALYSTS	10	10	0	0.0
PSYCHOLOGISTS	180	210	30	16.7
SOCIOLOGISTS	20	20	0	0.0
URBAN & REGIONAL PLANNERS	300	360	60	20.0
OTHER SOCIAL SCIENTISTS	130	140	10	7.7

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION
IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1976 AND PROJECTED 1982

OCCUPATION	ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT 1976	PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT 1982	1976 - 1982 NET CHANGE	1976 - 1982 PERCENT CHANGE
TEACHERS	45,970	53,490	7,520	16.4
ADULT EDUCATION TEACHERS	1,950	2,250	300	15.4
COLLEGE & UNIVERSITY TEACHERS	7,240	8,440	1,200	16.6
TEACHERS, COLLEGE	5,560	6,480	920	16.6
GRADUATE ASSISTANTS	1,610	1,880	270	16.8
EXTENSION SERVICE SPECIALISTS	70	80	10	14.3
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS	18,130	21,140	3,010	16.6
PRESCHOOL, KINDER. TEACHERS	3,990	4,540	550	13.8
SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS	12,630	14,730	2,100	16.6
TEACHERS, NEC	2,030	2,390	360	17.7
DANCE INSTRUCTORS	110	160	50	45.5
ALL OTHER TEACHERS	1,920	2,230	310	16.2
WRITERS, ARTISTS, & ENTERTAINERS	5,080	6,130	1,050	20.7
ATHLETES & KINDRED WORKERS	260	360	100	38.5
SPORTS INSTRUCTORS	250	350	100	40.0
ATHLETIC TRAINERS	10	10	0	0.0
DESIGNERS	970	1,150	180	18.6
DESIGNERS	970	1,150	180	18.6
EDITORS & REPORTERS	860	1,070	210	24.4
WRITERS &/OR EDITORS	460	570	110	23.9
FILM EDITORS	20	30	10	50.0
REPORTERS & CORRESPONDENTS	380	470	90	23.7
MUSICIANS	1,580	1,760	180	11.4
MUSICIANS, INSTRUMENTAL	1,570	1,750	180	11.5
SINGERS	10	10	0	0.0
PHOTOGRAPHERS	270	330	60	22.2
PHOTOGRAPHERS	220	260	40	18.2
TELEVISION CAMERA OPERATORS	50	70	20	40.0
PUBLIC RELATIONS SPECIALISTS	470	580	110	23.4
RADIO, TV ANNOUNCERS	670	880	210	31.3
ANNOUNCERS	610	790	180	29.5
BROADCAST NEWS ANALYST	60	90	30	50.0
OTHER PROFESSIONAL & TECHNICAL WRKRS.	36,310	42,880	6,570	18.1
ACCOUNTANTS	5,070	6,090	1,020	20.1
ACCOUNTANTS & AUDITORS	4,280	5,180	900	21.0
TAX EXAMINERS, COLLECTORS, REV AGTS.	310	350	40	12.9
TAX PREPARERS	480	560	80	16.7
ARCHITECTS	350	410	60	17.1
ARCHIVISTS & CURATORS	10	10	0	0.0
MUSEUM CURATORS	10	10	0	0.0
BUYERS & PURCHASING AGENTS	3,910	4,750	840	21.5
PURCHASING AGTS &/OR BUYERS	1,330	1,620	290	21.8
MEDIA BUYERS	30	30	0	0.0
BUYERS, RETAIL &/OR WHOLESALE TRADE	2,550	3,100	550	21.6
CLERGY	2,750	3,000	250	9.1
DIRECTORS, RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES &/OR EDUCATION	510	550	40	7.8
FORESTERS	260	290	30	11.5
JUDGES	270	320	50	18.5
JUDGES	70	80	10	14.3
MAGISTRATES	200	240	40	20.0
LAWYERS & KINDRED WORKERS	1,340	1,780	440	32.8
LAW CLERKS	250	340	90	36.0
LAWYERS	1,000	1,310	310	31.0
PARALEGAL PERSONNEL	90	130	40	44.4

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION
IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1976 AND PROJECTED 1982

OCCUPATION	ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT 1976	PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT 1982	1976 - 1982 NET CHANGE	1976 - 1982 PERCENT CHANGE
LIBRARIANS	3,880	4,520	640	16.5
LIBRARIANS	3,500	4,080	580	16.6
AUDIO VISUAL SPECIALISTS	380	440	60	15.8
PERSONNEL, LABOR REL. SPECIALISTS	2,220	2,630	410	18.5
PERSONNEL, LABOR REL. SPECIALISTS	1,410	1,650	240	17.0
EMPLOYMENT INTERVIEWERS	810	980	170	21.0
RECREATION WORKERS	920	1,210	290	31.5
SOCIAL WORKERS	2,930	3,390	460	15.7
CASEWORKERS	2,910	3,360	450	15.5
COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION WORKERS	20	30	10	50.0
VOCATIONAL, EDUC. COUNSELORS	1,370	1,600	230	16.8
ALL OTHER PROFESSIONAL WORKERS	10,520	12,330	1,810	17.2
TECHNICAL DIRECTORS	30	50	20	66.7
SAFETY INSPECTORS	120	140	20	16.7
UNDERWRITERS	370	430	60	16.2
APPRAISERS	20	20	0	0.0
COST ESTIMATORS	730	980	250	34.3
CREDIT ANALYSTS, CHIEF	40	50	10	25.0
CREDIT ANALYSTS	220	270	50	22.7
TITLE EXAMINERS &/OR ABSTRACTORS	30	30	0	0.0
ESTIMATORS, PRINTING SERVICES	10	10	0	0.0
INVESTIGATORS, INSURANCE	10	10	0	0.0
APPRAISERS, REAL ESTATE	170	200	30	17.7
ASSESSORS	100	120	20	20.0
CLAIMS TAKERS, UNEMP. BENEFITS	50	50	0	0.0
BROKER'S FL. REPS., SEC. TRADRS. ETC.	10	10	0	0.0
SPECIAL AGENTS, INSURANCE	50	50	0	0.0
TRAVEL AGTS, TR. ACCOM. APPRAISERS	80	110	30	37.5
CLAIM EXAMINERS, PRPTY/ CSLTY INS.	60	70	10	16.7
ALL OTHER PROFESSIONAL	8,420	9,730	1,310	15.6
MANAGERS, OFFICIALS, PROPRIETORS	74,720	90,760	16,040	21.5
SALES MANAGERS	2,280	2,700	420	18.4
SALES MANAGERS	2,280	2,700	420	18.4
ADMINISTRATORS, PUB. INSPECTORS	1,370	1,540	170	12.4
CONSTRUCTION INSPECTORS, PUB. AD.	450	530	80	17.8
INSPECTORS, EX CONST, PUB ADM.	510	570	60	11.8
POSTMASTERS & MAIL SUPERINTENDENTS	410	440	30	7.3
OTHER MANAGERS, OFFICIALS, PROPS.	71,070	86,520	15,450	21.7
RAILROAD CONDUCTORS	370	380	10	2.7
OTHER MANAGERS, ADMINISTRATORS	70,700	86,140	15,440	21.8
MANAGERS, STORE	10,250	12,470	2,220	21.7
MANAGERS, AUTO SERVICE DEPT.	630	720	90	14.3
MANAGERS, AUTO PARTS DEPT.	430	500	70	16.3
WHOLESALERS	1,770	2,060	290	16.4
ALL OTHER MANAGERS	57,620	70,390	12,770	22.2
SALES WORKERS	52,860	63,330	10,470	19.8
DEMONSTRATORS	1,990	2,500	510	25.6
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS	5,860	6,490	630	10.8
SALES AGENTS, SALES REPS, INS.	5,860	6,490	630	10.8
REAL ESTATE AGENTS, BROKERS	810	1,020	210	25.9
REAL ESTATE BROKERS	130	180	50	38.5
SALES AGENTS, SALES REPS, REAL ESTATE	680	840	160	23.5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION
IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1976 AND PROJECTED 1982

OCCUPATION	ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT 1976	PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT 1982	1976 - 1982 NET CHANGE	1976 - 1982 PERCENT CHANGE
STOCK & BOND SALES AGENTS	230	170	-60	-26.1
SALES AGENTS, SALES REPS, SECURITY	230	170	-60	-26.1
OTHER SALES WORKERS	43,970	53,150	9,180	20.9
SALES CLERKS	26,360	32,330	5,970	22.7
VENDORS	20	20	0	0.0
CONTRIBUTING SOLICITORS	10	10	0	0.0
CRATING & MOVING ESTIMATORS	50	60	10	20.0
ALL OTHER SALES WORKERS	17,530	20,730	3,200	18.3
CLERICAL WORKERS	159,210	193,260	34,050	21.4
STENOS, TYPISTS, SECRETARIES	33,790	40,700	6,910	20.5
SECRETARIES	23,070	27,930	4,860	21.1
STENOGRAPHERS	3,360	4,000	640	19.1
TYPISTS	7,360	8,770	1,410	19.2
OFFICE MACHINE OPERATORS	6,450	7,860	1,410	21.9
BOOKKEEPING, BILLING OPERATORS	2,710	3,400	690	25.5
BOOKKEEPING/BILLING MACH. OPERS.	2,150	2,610	460	21.4
PROOF MACHINE OPERATORS	540	760	220	40.7
TRANSIT CLERKS	20	30	10	50.0
COMPUTER, PERIPHERAL EQUIP. OPERS.	1,150	1,390	240	20.9
COMPUTER OPERATORS	950	1,140	190	20.0
PERIPHERAL EDP EQPT. OPER.	200	250	50	25.0
DUPLICATING MACHINE OPERATORS	120	140	20	16.7
KEYPUNCH OPERATORS	2,020	2,390	370	18.3
TABULATING MACHINE OPERATORS	110	130	20	18.2
ALL OTHER OFFICE MACHINE OPERS.	340	410	70	20.6
OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS	118,970	144,700	25,730	21.6
BANK TELLERS	4,130	5,620	1,490	36.1
NEW ACCOUNT TELLERS	520	710	190	36.5
TELLERS	3,610	4,910	1,300	36.0
BOOKKEEPERS	13,050	15,920	2,870	22.0
ACCOUNTING CLERKS	4,340	5,250	910	21.0
BOOKKEEPING, HAND	8,710	10,670	1,960	22.5
CASHIERS	15,240	19,410	4,170	27.4
CLERICAL SUPERVISORS	2,650	3,280	630	23.8
COLLECTORS, BILL & ACCOUNT	1,160	1,480	320	27.6
COUNTER CLERKS, EX FOOD	3,550	4,620	1,070	30.1
CAR RENTAL CLERKS	120	160	40	33.3
DESK CLERKS	1,310	1,940	630	48.1
ORDER CLERKS	1,930	2,270	340	17.6
CIRCULATION CLERKS	70	90	20	28.6
CLASSIFIED AD CLERKS, NEWSPAPER	30	40	10	33.3
TELEPHONE AD TAKERS, NEWSPAPER	30	40	10	33.3
DESK CLERKS, BOWLING FLOOR	50	70	20	40.0
COUNTER CLERKS, TELEGRAPH OFFICE	10	10	0	0.0
DISPATCHER, STARTERS, VEHICLE	160	190	30	18.8
DISPATCHERS, AIRPLANE	10	10	0	0.0
DISPATCHERS, POLICE, FIRE AMBULANCE	150	180	30	20.0
ESTIMATORS, INVESTIGATORS, NEC	940	1,120	180	19.2
ADJUSTMENT CLERKS	300	370	70	23.3
CHECKING CLERKS	10	10	0	0.0
CLAIMS CLERKS	390	430	40	10.3
CREDIT REPORTERS	110	150	40	36.4
LOAN CLOSERS, NEW CONSTRUCTION	70	90	20	28.6

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION
IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1976 AND PROJECTED 1982

OCCUPATION	ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT 1976	PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT 1982	1976 - 1982 NET CHANGE	1976 - 1982 PERCENT CHANGE
CUSTOMER SERV. REPS, PRINT & PUBL	30	30	0	0.0
BOX ESTIMATORS	30	40	10	33.3
PRODUCTION CLERKS	2,520	3,090	570	22.6
FILE CLERKS	2,880	3,420	540	18.8
FILE CLERKS	1,570	1,930	360	22.9
PERSONNEL CLERKS	1,240	1,410	170	13.7
ADMISSION EVALUATORS	70	80	10	14.3
CLAIM ADJUSTERS	480	560	80	16.7
CLAIM EXAMINERS, INSURANCE	80	90	10	12.5
CLAIM ADJUSTERS	400	470	70	17.5
LIBRARY ASSISTANTS	1,270	1,480	210	16.5
MAIL CARRIERS, POSTAL SERVICE	4,570	4,960	390	8.5
MAIL HANDLERS, EX POSTAL SERVICE	20	20	0	0.0
MESSENGERS & OFFICE HELPERS	250	340	90	36.0
MESSENGERS, BANK	30	50	20	66.7
MESSENGERS	220	290	70	31.8
METER READERS, UTILITIES	430	610	180	41.9
PAYROLL, TIME KEEPING CLERKS	2,170	2,520	350	16.1
POSTAL CLERKS	1,250	1,350	100	8.0
PROOFREADERS	110	140	30	27.3
RECEPTIONISTS	4,970	6,150	1,180	23.7
RECEPTIONISTS	3,150	3,930	780	24.8
SWITCHBD OPS/RECEPTIONISTS	1,790	2,180	390	21.8
TRAVEL COUNSELORS, AUTO CLB.	30	40	10	33.3
SHIPPING, RECEIVING CLERKS	8,150	9,570	1,420	17.4
SHIPPING RECEIVING CLERKS	4,300	5,080	780	18.1
SHIPPING PACKERS	3,840	4,480	640	16.7
MANIFEST CLERKS	10	10	0	0.0
STATISTICAL CLERKS	720	850	130	18.1
ACTUARIAL CLERKS	20	20	0	0.0
BROKERAGE CLERKS	20	20	0	0.0
RATERS	450	550	100	22.2
WORKSHEET CLERKS	20	20	0	0.0
METER READERS, TAXI	40	40	0	0.0
TALLY CLERKS, SAW MILL	30	40	10	33.3
COURT CLERKS	80	100	20	25.0
INSURANCE CHECKERS	60	60	0	0.0
STOCK CLERKS, STORE KEEPERS	8,480	10,240	1,760	20.8
PROCUREMENT CLERKS	370	430	60	16.2
STOCK CLERKS, STOCKRM. WAREHS., ETC.	8,090	9,790	1,700	21.0
YARD CLERKS	20	20	0	0.0
TELEGRAPH OPERATORS	110	110	0	0.0
TELEPHONE OPERATORS	3,570	4,400	830	23.3
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS	1,330	1,620	290	21.8
CENTRAL OFFICE OPERATORS	1,980	2,460	480	24.2
DIRECTORY ASSISTANCE OPERS.	190	240	50	26.3
PRIVATE BRANCH SERVICE ADVISORS	40	50	10	25.0
SERVICE OBSERVERS	30	30	0	0.0
TICKET STATION, EXPRESS AGTS.	270	300	30	11.1
STATION AGENTS	100	100	0	0.0
TRANSPORTATION AGENTS	170	200	30	17.7
WEIGHERS	430	480	50	11.6

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION
IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1976 AND PROJECTED 1982

OCCUPATION	ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT 1976	PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT 1982	1976 - 1982 NET CHANGE	1976 - 1982 PERCENT CHANGE
ALL OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS	35,440	42,470	7,030	19.8
CALL-OUT OPERATORS	70	100	30	42.9
CANCELLATION CLERKS	30	30	0	0.0
MEDIA CLERKS/ESTIMATORS/BILLERS	10	10	0	0.0
GENERAL CLERKS, OFFICE	20,800	24,940	4,140	19.9
IN-FILE OPERATORS	50	60	10	20.0
POLICY CHANGE CLERKS	220	270	50	22.7
REAL ESTATE CLERKS	130	160	30	23.1
SAFE DEPOSIT CLERKS	30	50	20	66.7
STATEMENT CLERKS	290	400	110	37.9
TITLE SEARCHERS	10	10	0	0.0
TRAFFIC CLERKS	90	110	20	22.2
PROTECTIVE SIGNAL OPERATORS	20	30	10	50.0
SHADE TICKET MARKERS	100	110	10	10.0
SERVICE REPRESENTATIVES	560	690	130	23.2
RATE CLERKS, FREIGHT	120	140	20	16.7
TOWN CLERKS	130	150	20	15.4
MORTGAGE CLOSING CLERKS	110	140	30	27.3
SORTING CLERKS, BANK	160	230	70	43.0
INSURANCE CLERKS	90	120	30	33.3
INSURANCE CLERKS, MEDICAL	660	820	160	24.2
ALL OTHER OFFICE CLERICAL	4,870	5,840	970	19.9
ALL OTHER PLANT CLERICAL	6,890	8,060	1,170	17.0
CRAFTS & KINDRED WORKERS	146,810	178,800	31,990	21.8
CONSTRUCTION CRAFTS WORKERS	32,500	41,800	9,300	28.6
CARPENTERS	8,760	11,220	2,460	28.1
BRICKMASONS & STONEMASONS	1,860	2,530	670	36.0
BRICKLAYERS	1,760	2,400	640	36.4
STONE MASONS	30	40	10	33.3
REFRACTORY MATERIALS REPAIRERS	70	90	20	28.6
BULLDOZER OPERATORS	480	540	60	12.5
CEMENT & CONCRETE FINISHERS	1,000	1,330	330	33.0
CEMENT MASONS	890	1,180	290	32.6
CONCRETE WALL GRINDER OPERS.	20	20	0	0.0
CONCRETE RUBBER	60	80	20	33.3
CONCRETE STONE FINISHERS	10	20	10	100.0
TERRAZZO WORKERS	20	30	10	50.0
ELECTRICIANS	5,690	7,230	1,540	27.1
EXCAVATING, GRADING MACHINE OPERS.	4,420	5,610	1,190	26.9
CONCRETE MIXER OPERATORS	40	60	20	50.0
DREDGE OPERATORS	40	40	0	0.0
FINE-GRADERS	10	10	0	0.0
FORM TAMPER OPERATORS, ETC.	10	10	0	0.0
HEAVY EQUIPMENT OPERATORS	4,100	5,240	1,140	27.8
BATCH PLANT OPERATORS	130	150	20	15.4
BALLAST CLEAN MACHINE OPERATORS	90	100	10	11.1
PAINTERS, CONSTRUCTION, MAINT.	3,170	4,090	920	29.0
PAPERHANGERS	50	60	10	20.0
PLASTERERS	110	140	30	27.3
PLUMBERS & PIPEFITTERS	4,820	6,150	1,330	27.6
FITTERS, PIPELAYING	10	10	0	0.0
PLUMBERS &/OR PIPEFITTERS	4,810	6,140	1,330	27.7
ROOFERS	690	950	260	37.7
STRUCTURAL STEEL WORKERS	1,110	1,500	390	35.1
TILE SETTERS	340	450	110	32.4
TILE SETTERS	240	330	90	37.5
CEILING TILE INSTALLERS	100	120	20	20.0
BLUE COLLAR WORKER SUPERVISORS	19,300	22,840	2,540	18.3

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION
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OCCUPATION	ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT 1976	PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT 1982	1976 - 1982 NET CHANGE	1976 - 1982 PERCENT CHANGE
SUPERVISORS, NONWORKING	19,300	22,840	3,540	18.3
METALWKG CRAFTS, WKRS, EX MECH.	11,470	14,840	3,370	29.4
BLACKSMITHS	20	30	10	50.0
BOILERMAKERS	430	530	100	22.3
HEAT TREATERS, ANNEALERS, ETC	410	550	140	34.1
FORGE & HAMMER OPERATORS	70	90	20	28.6
FORGING PRESS OPERATORS	10	10	0	0.0
HAMMERSMITHS, OPEN DIE	60	80	20	33.3
JOB & DIE SETTERS, METAL	1,190	1,650	460	38.7
MACHINE TOOL SETTERS, METALWORKERS	850	1,160	310	36.5
PUNCH PRESS SETTERS, METAL	200	280	80	40.0
SETTERS, PLASTIC MOLDING MACH.	140	210	70	50.0
MACHINISTS	3,500	4,270	770	22.0
LAYOUT MARKERS, METAL	330	470	140	42.4
MACHINISTS	3,170	3,800	630	19.9
MILLWRIGHTS	1,720	2,200	480	27.9
MOLDERS, METAL	150	200	50	33.3
MOLDERS, BENCH &/OR FLOOR	40	50	10	25.0
MOLDERS, MACHINE(METAL)	110	150	40	36.4
PATTERN & MODEL MAKERS	20	20	0	0.0
MODEL & MOLD MAKERS, PLASTER	10	10	0	0.0
MODEL MAKERS, POTTERY	10	10	0	0.0
ROLLERS & FINISHERS, METAL	60	90	30	50.0
FINISHERS, CARD TENDER	10	10	0	0.0
GUIDE SETTERS	10	20	10	100.0
MANIPULATORS, ROLLING	10	20	10	100.0
ROLLERS, PRIMARY MILL	10	10	0	0.0
ROUGHERS	10	10	0	0.0
SPEED OPERATORS	10	20	10	100.0
SHEET METAL WORKERS, TINSMITHS	3,010	4,010	1,000	33.2
TOOLMAKERS & DIEMAKERS	890	1,200	310	34.8
MECHS, REPAIRERS, INSTALLERS	39,590	44,790	5,200	13.1
AIR COND., HEATING, REFRIG. MECHS.	2,230	2,840	610	27.4
REFRIG MECHANICS, A/C MECHANICS	1,700	2,140	440	25.9
FURNACE INSTALLERS & REPAIRERS	410	550	140	34.1
OIL BURNER INSTALLERS, SERVICERS	120	150	30	25.0
AIRCRAFT MECHANICS	700	790	90	12.9
AUTO SEAT COVER, TOP INSTALLERS	80	110	30	37.5
AUTO BODY REPAIRERS	1,390	1,680	290	20.9
AUTO MECHANICS	8,770	10,460	1,690	19.3
AUTOMOTIVE MECHANICS	8,690	10,360	1,670	19.2
AUTO REPAIR SERVICE ESTIMATORS	80	100	20	25.0
DATA PROCESSING MACHINE MECHANICS	40	50	10	25.0
FARM EQUIPMENT MECHANICS	100	120	20	20.0
HEAVY EQUIP MECHS, INCL. DIESEL	11,610	12,900	1,290	11.1
ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT MECHANICS	1,070	1,270	200	18.7
HYDROELECTRIC MACHINE MECHS., ETC.	130	190	60	46.2
MINE MACHINERY MECHANICS	20	20	0	0.0
MARINE MECHANICS/REPAIRERS	740	800	60	8.1
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS	5,260	6,120	860	16.3
POWER TRANSFORMER REPAIRERS	30	50	20	66.7
KNITTING MACHINE FIXERS	790	910	120	15.2
SECTION REPAIRERS & SETTERS	3,570	3,540	-30	-.8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION
IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1976 AND PROJECTED 1982

OCCUPATION	ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT 1976	PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT 1982	1976 - 1982 NET CHANGE	1976 - 1982 PERCENT CHANGE
HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCE MECHANICS	510	650	140	27.5
ELECTRIC METER INSTALLERS, ETC.	50	80	30	60.0
GAS METER INSTALLERS	30	30	0	0.0
HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCE INSTALLERS	220	260	40	18.2
WATER METER INSTALLERS	10	10	0	0.0
HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCE REPAIRERS	200	270	70	35.0
LOOM FIXERS	6,390	6,150	-240	-3.8
OFF MACH. SERVICERS/CASH REG. SERV.	490	590	100	20.4
RADIO, TELEVISION REPAIRERS	660	770	110	16.7
RADIO MECHANICS	50	60	10	20.0
TV SERVICERS & REPAIRERS, ETC.	610	710	100	16.4
RAILROAD CAR SHOP REPAIRERS	350	360	10	2.9
SIGNAL MAINTAINERS	110	110	0	0.0
CAR REPAIRERS	240	250	10	4.2
OTHER MECHANICS & REPAIRERS	6,270	7,320	1,050	16.8
BICYCLE REPAIRERS	30	40	10	33.3
CAMERA REPAIRERS	10	10	0	0.0
ELECTRIC MOTOR REPAIRERS	250	300	50	20.0
ELECTRIC TOOL REPAIRERS	10	10	0	0.0
ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENT REPAIRERS	40	40	0	0.0
GASOLINE ENGINE, MOWER REPAIRERS	10	10	0	0.0
GUNSMITHS	30	30	0	0.0
INSTRUMENT REPAIRERS, OPTICAL	20	20	0	0.0
LOCKSMITHS	60	80	20	33.3
COIN MACHINE SERVICERS, REPAIRERS	290	340	50	17.2
SEWING MACHINE MECHANICS	490	510	20	4.1
PROTECTIVE SIGNAL INST/REPAIRERS	120	160	40	33.3
INSTRUMENT REPAIRERS	980	1,190	210	21.4
DIESEL MECHANICS	900	1,100	200	22.2
ELECTROMEDICAL EQUIPMENT REPAIRERS	20	30	10	50.0
PINSETTER MECHANICS, AUTOMATIC	30	40	10	33.3
SIGN ERECTORS	60	80	20	33.3
ALL OTHER MECHANICS & REPAIR	2,920	3,330	410	14.0
PRINTING TRADE CRAFTS WORKERS	2,710	3,360	650	24.0
BOOKBINDERS	340	430	90	26.5
BOOKBINDERS	10	10	0	0.0
SETTERS, BINDERY MACHINE	40	50	10	25.0
BINDERY WORKERS	290	370	80	27.6
COMPOSITORS & TYPESETTERS	720	890	170	23.6
COMPOSITORS &/OR TYPESETTERS	10	10	0	0.0
HAND COMPOSITORS	90	110	20	22.2
IMPOSERS & MAKEUP ARRANGERS	60	70	10	16.7
LINECASTING MACHINE OPERATORS	80	100	20	25.0
LINECASTING MACHINE TENDERS	10	10	0	0.0
PHOTOTYPESETTING MACHINE MONITORS	40	50	10	25.0
PHOTOTYPESETTER OPERATORS	10	20	10	100.0
STRIKE-ON MACHINE OPERATORS	10	10	0	0.0
LINECASTING MACH KEYBD OPERATORS	130	160	30	23.1
MONOTYPE KEYBOARD OPERATORS	10	10	0	0.0
PASTEUP MEN/WOMEN	200	250	50	25.0
PHOTOTYPESETTING MACH KEYBD OPERS.	70	90	20	28.6

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION
IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1976 AND PROJECTED 1982

OCCUPATION	ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT 1976	PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT 1982	1976 - 1982 NET CHANGE	1976 - 1982 PERCENT CHANGE
ELECTROTYPERS, STEREOTYPERS	40	50	10	25.0
ELECTROTYPERS	10	10	0	0.0
STEREOTYPERS	30	40	10	33.3
ENGRAVERS, EX PHOTOENGRAVERS	110	130	20	18.2
ETCHERS &/OR ENGRAVERS	110	130	20	18.2
PHOTOENGRAVERS, LITHOGRAPHERS	330	420	90	27.3
STRIPPERS	70	90	20	28.6
CAMERA OPERATORS, PRINTING	130	160	30	23.1
PHOTOENGRAVERS	130	170	40	30.8
PRESS & PLATE PRINTERS	1,170	1,440	270	23.1
PRESS OPERATORS, PLATE PRINTERS	300	350	50	16.7
OFFSET LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS OPERS.	480	590	110	22.9
PLATEMAKERS	60	80	20	33.3
FLEXOGRAPHIC PRESS OPERATORS	20	20	0	0.0
GRAVURE PRESS OPERATORS	10	20	10	100.0
LETTER PRESS OPERATORS	280	350	70	25.0
LETTERSET PRESS OPERATORS	20	20	0	0.0
TRANSP, PUB. UTIL. CRAFT WORKERS	6,110	7,870	1,760	28.8
ELECT. POWER LINE INST. REPAIRERS	2,110	2,950	840	39.8
LINE INSTALLERS, REPAIRERS	2,050	2,860	810	39.5
TROUBLE SHOOTERS, POWER LINE	60	90	30	50.0
LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS	320	320	0	0.0
HOSTLERS	50	50	0	0.0
LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS	270	270	0	0.0
POWER STATION OPERATORS	70	110	40	57.1
SWITCHBOARD OPERS., GENERATING PLANT	10	10	0	0.0
DISPATCHERS, LOAD	60	100	40	66.7
TELEPHONE INSTALLERS, REPAIRERS	3,610	4,490	880	24.4
INSTALLERS, REPAIRERS, SEC MAINTS.	120	140	20	16.7
INSTALLERS, REPAIRERS, TELEPHONE	20	20	0	0.0
STATION INSTALLERS	1,250	1,550	300	24.0
TELEGRAPH EQUIPMENT MAINTAINERS	60	80	20	33.3
AUTOMATIC MAINTAINERS	10	10	0	0.0
CABLE REPAIRERS	290	360	70	24.1
CABLE INSTALLERS	70	90	20	28.6
FRAME WIRERS	170	200	30	17.7
CENTRAL OFFICE REPAIRERS	710	890	180	25.4
TROUBLE LOCATORS, TEST DESK	340	430	90	26.5
TELEGRAPH PLANT MAINTAINERS	10	20	10	100.0
SHOP REPAIRERS, INSTRUMENT	10	20	10	100.0
TELETYPE INSTALLERS	550	680	130	23.6
OTHER CRAFTS, KINDRED WORKERS	35,130	43,300	8,170	23.3
BAKERS	510	640	130	25.5
BAKERS	500	630	130	26.0
BENCH HANDS	10	10	0	0.0
CABINETMAKERS	630	730	100	15.9
CARPET CUTTERS, CARPET LAYERS	300	370	70	23.3
CRANE, DERRICK, HOIST OCCUPATIONS	1,160	1,470	310	26.7
CRANE, DERRICK, & HOIST OPERATORS	920	1,200	280	30.4
LOADER ENGINEERS	170	190	20	11.8
YARDER ENGINEERS	70	80	10	14.3
MERCHAN. DISPLAYERS & WIND. TRMRS.	130	160	30	23.1

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION
IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1976 AND PROJECTED 1982

OCCUPATION	ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT 1976	PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT 1982	1976 - 1982 NET CHANGE	1976 - 1982 PERCENT CHANGE
DENTAL LAB. TECHNICIANS	250	430	180	72.0
FURNITURE FINISHERS	100	120	20	20.0
GLAZIERS	320	410	90	28.1
GLASS INSTALLERS	40	60	20	50.0
GLAZIERS	280	350	70	25.0
INSPECTORS, LOG & LUMBER	300	340	40	13.3
LOG INSPECTORS, GRADERS, SCALERS	100	120	20	20.0
LUMBER GRADERS	100	110	10	10.0
VENEER GRADERS	100	110	10	10.0
OTHER INSPECTION OCCUPATIONS	14,040	16,670	2,630	18.7
INSPECTORS	11,210	13,150	1,940	17.3
TESTERS	2,830	3,520	690	24.4
JEWELERS & WATCHMAKERS	170	210	40	23.5
JEWELERS &/OR SILVERSMITHS	70	90	20	28.6
WATCHMAKERS	100	120	20	20.0
MILLERS, GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED	20	20	0	0.0
MILLERS	20	20	0	0.0
MOTION PICTURE PROJECTIONISTS	210	240	30	14.3
OPTICIANS, LENS GRINDERS, POLSHRS.	700	1,710	1,010	144.3
LENS GRINDERS	430	1,360	930	216.3
OPTICIANS, DISP &/OR OPTIC MECHS.	270	350	80	29.6
SHIPFITTERS	300	330	30	10.0
SHOE REPAIRERS	120	130	10	8.3
SHOE REPAIRERS	120	130	10	8.3
STATIONARY ENGINEERS	1,220	1,510	290	23.8
CONTROL ROOM OPERATORS, STEAM	160	240	80	50.0
AUXILIARY EQUIPMENT OPERATORS	40	50	10	25.0
GAS PUMPING STATION OPERATORS	0	0	0	0.0
STATIONARY ENGINEERS	560	640	80	14.3
TURBINE OPERATORS	30	60	30	100.0
WATERSHED TENDERS	10	10	0	0.0
PUMP STAT. OPERATORS, WATERWORKS	10	10	0	0.0
STATION ENGINEERS, MAIN LINE	10	10	0	0.0
WATER TREATMENT PLANT OPERATORS	370	460	90	24.3
SHIP ENGINEERS	30	30	0	0.0
STONE CUTTERS, STONE CARVERS	10	10	0	0.0
STONE CUTTERS, HAND	10	10	0	0.0
TAILORS	910	1,050	140	15.4
ALTERATION TAILORS	700	830	130	18.6
SAMPLE MAKERS	210	220	10	4.8
UPHOLSTERERS	630	740	110	17.5
FURNITURE UPHOLSTERERS	150	160	10	6.7
SPRINGERS	50	60	10	20.0
UPHOLSTERY TRIMMERS	40	50	10	25.0
UPHOLSTERERS	290	340	50	17.2
UPHOLSTERY CUTTERS	60	70	10	16.7
CASKET COVERERS/CASKET LINERS	30	40	10	33.3
MATTRESS MAKERS	10	20	10	100.0
CRAFTS & KINDRED WORKERS, NEC	13,100	16,010	2,910	22.2
CONDUIT MECHANICS	10	10	0	0.0
HOGSHEAD COOPERS	10	10	0	0.0

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OCCUPATION	ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT 1976	PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT 1982	1976 - 1982 NET CHANGE	1976 - 1982 PERCENT CHANGE
GLASS BLOWERS	20	20	0	0.0
HARNESS MAKERS	10	10	0	0.0
MACHINE SETTERS, WOODWORKING	100	130	30	30.0
SHIP RIGGERS	40	50	10	25.0
INSTRUCTORS, APPAREL & TEXT. MACH.	330	340	10	3.0
ARTIFICIAL APPLIANCE MAKERS	10	10	0	0.0
BOARD MACHINE SETTERS	30	30	0	0.0
MACHINE SETTERS, PAPER GOODS	250	300	50	20.0
MAINTENANCE REPAIRERS, GEN. UTIL.	7,330	8,980	1,650	22.5
FORMING MACH. MAINTAINERS. GLASS	70	100	30	42.9
MOBILE HOME REPAIRERS	60	70	10	16.7
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS REPAIRERS	80	90	10	12.5
ALL OTHER SKILLED CRAFTS WORKERS	4,750	5,860	1,110	23.4
OPERATIVES	253,780	290,250	36,470	14.4
OPERATIVES, EX TRANSPORTATION	173,920	197,860	23,940	13.8
SEMISKILLED METALWORKING OPERATORS	13,320	17,940	4,620	34.7
DRILL PRESS OPERATIVES	1,090	1,500	410	37.6
FURNACE TNDRS., SMELTERS, POURERS	150	210	60	40.0
CASTERS, INGOTS & PIGS	0	10	10	100.0
STEEL POURER HELPERS	20	30	10	50.0
POURERS, METAL	110	140	30	27.3
FURNACE CHARGERS	10	20	10	100.0
HEATING PIT CHARGERS	10	10	0	0.0
GRINDING/ABRADING MACH. OPERS., METAL	1,030	1,440	410	39.8
HEATERS, METAL	30	50	20	66.7
LATHE, MILLING MACH OPERATIVES	2,160	2,910	750	34.7
VENEER LATHE OPERATORS	40	50	10	25.0
LATHE OPERATORS, WOOD	40	40	0	0.0
LATHE/TURN MACH OPERATORS, METAL	1,430	1,930	500	35.0
MILLING/PLANING MACH. OPERATORS	580	800	220	37.9
SHAPER &/OR ROUTER OPERATORS	70	90	20	28.6
METAL PLATERS	180	250	70	38.9
ELECTROPLATERS	150	210	60	40.0
DIP PLATERS, NONELECTROLYTIC	30	40	10	33.3
OTHER PRECISION MACH. OPERATORS	2,160	2,860	700	32.4
BORING MACHINE OPERATORS, WOOD	120	150	30	25.0
MACHINE TOOL OPERATORS, COMBO.	1,180	1,620	440	37.3
MACHINE TOOL OPERATORS, NUM. CONT.	220	320	100	45.5
WOOD MACHINISTS	440	510	70	15.9
MACHINE TOOL OPERATORS, TOOL ROOM	200	260	60	30.0
PUNCH, STAMPING PRESS OPERATORS	1,520	2,120	600	39.5
PUNCH PRESS OPERATORS, METAL	1,260	1,750	490	38.9
PUNCH PRESS OPERATORS, PLASTICS	20	30	10	50.0
POWER BRAKE, BENDING MACH. OPERATORS METAL	240	340	100	41.7
WELDERS & FLAME CUTTERS	5,000	6,600	1,600	32.0
SEMISKILLED TEXTILE OPERATORS	62,460	63,430	970	1.6
CARDING, LAPPING, COMBING OPERATORS	6,050	6,020	-30	-.5
CARD GRINDERS	460	460	0	0.0
CARD TENDRS., COMBER TENDRS., ETC.	2,410	2,430	20	.8
DRAWING-IN MACHINE TENDERS	450	440	-10	-2.2
PICKER TENDERS	710	710	0	0.0
SLUBBER TENDERS	1,560	1,540	-20	-1.3
DRAWERS-IN, HAND	460	440	-20	-4.4

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OCCUPATION	ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT 1976	PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT 1982	1976 - 1982 NET CHANGE	1976 - 1982 PERCENT CHANGE
KNITTERS, LOOPERS, & TOPPERS	2,310	2,640	330	14.3
KNITTERS, FULL FASHIONED GARMENT	80	90	10	12.5
KNITTING MACHINE OPERATORS	1,950	2,220	270	13.9
LINK-&-LINK HAND KNIT MACH. OPERS.	40	50	10	25.0
LOOPERS, HOSIERY	140	170	30	21.4
SEAMLESS HOSIERY KNITTERS	10	10	0	0.0
WARP KNITTING MACHINE OPERATORS	90	100	10	11.1
SPINNERS, TWISTERS, & WINDERS	32,850	33,530	680	2.1
BEAM WARPER TENDERS &/OR BEAMERS	1,790	1,820	30	1.7
BOBBIN WINDERS, MACH/SEWING MACH.	220	220	0	0.0
CLOTH OR CARPET WINDERS	340	350	10	2.9
CREELERS, YARN	3,130	3,380	250	8.0
DOFFERS	7,310	7,400	90	1.2
DRESSER TENDERS	20	20	0	0.0
LOOM WINDER TENDERS	500	490	10	2.0
QUILLING MACHINE OPERATORS	760	730	-30	-3.9
SPEEDER TENDERS	540	540	0	0.0
SPINNERS, FRAME	8,470	8,430	-40	-.5
THREADERS, KNIT GOODS	40	50	10	25.0
WARP TYING MACHINE TENDERS	1,360	1,310	-50	-3.7
WINDER OPERATORS, AUTOMATIC	2,410	2,580	170	7.1
YARN WINDERS	3,340	3,660	320	9.6
SPOOLER OPERATORS, AUTOMATIC	2,490	2,410	-80	-3.2
ROPE LAYING MACHINE OPERATORS	130	140	10	7.7
WEAVERS	13,000	12,600	-400	-3.1
NEEDLE-FELT-MAKING MACH. OPERS. ETC.	100	110	10	10.0
SMASH HANDS	1,000	950	-50	-5.0
WEAVERS	11,900	11,540	-360	-3.0
OTHER TEXTILE OPERATIVES	8,250	8,640	390	4.7
BLEACH-RANGE OPERS., KNIT GOODS BLEACHERS	260	280	20	7.7
BOARDING MACH. OPERATORS, HOSIERY	60	70	10	16.7
BOIL-OFF MACHINE OPERATORS, CLOTH	110	130	20	18.2
BURLERS	260	260	0	0.0
CALENDERING MACH OPERS., KNIT GOODS	70	80	10	14.3
CLOTH FEEDERS &/OR BACK TENDERS	750	830	80	10.7
CLOTH FINISHING RANGE TNDRS., MDLE.	640	710	70	10.9
CLOTH FINISHING RANGE OPERS., CHIEF	730	790	60	8.2
CLOTH SHRINKING MACH. OPERATORS	280	310	30	10.7
DRY CANS OPERATORS, CLOTH	160	180	20	12.5
FULLERS, TEXTILE	10	10	0	0.0
HARNESS BUILDERS, LOOM CHNGRS., ETC.	460	430	-30	-6.5
HARNESS PLACERS	450	430	-20	-4.4
MERCERIZER OPERS. & MANGLE TENDERS	200	230	30	15.0
NAPPER TENDERS	190	200	10	5.3
OPENER TENDERS/WASTE MACH. TENDERS	650	640	-10	-1.5
RUBBER COVERING MACHINE OPERATORS	40	40	0	0.0
SCOURING TRAIN OPERATORS	100	110	10	10.0
SCREEN PRINTING MACHINE OPERATORS	220	240	20	9.1
SLASHER TENDERS	1,050	1,010	-40	-3.8
TENTER FRAME OPERATORS	510	560	50	9.8
FOLDERS, HAND	1,050	1,100	50	4.8

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OCCUPATION	ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT 1976	ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT 1982	1976 - 1982 NET CHANGE	1976 - 1982 PERCENT CHANGE
SEMISKILLED PACKING, INSPECTING OPERATORS	11,420	14,020	2,600	22.8
CHECKERS, EXAMINER, ETC., MFG.	50	70	20	40.0
SELECTORS, GLASSWARE	50	70	20	40.0
GRADERS & SORTERS, MFG.	50	60	10	20.0
SORTERS, BURNED PRODUCTS	30	30	0	0.0
SORTERS, UPHOLSTERY PARTS	10	20	10	100.0
GRADERS, MEAT	10	10	0	0.0
PACKERS, WRAPPERS, EX MEAT, PROD.	11,320	13,890	2,570	22.7
PRODUCTION PACKAGERS	6,640	7,990	1,350	20.3
BUNDLERS	680	700	20	2.9
BAGGERS	3,980	5,180	1,200	30.2
WRAPPING MACHINE OPERATORS	20	20	0	0.0
OTHER OPERATIVES, EX TRANSPORT	86,720	102,480	15,760	18.2
ASBESTOS & INSULATION WORKERS	1,250	1,660	410	32.8
ASSEMBLERS	12,700	17,560	4,860	38.3
MOBILE HOME SET-UP OPERATORS	10	10	0	0.0
ASSEMBLERS, HAND	12,490	17,290	4,800	38.4
PLASTIC TOP INSTALLERS	30	30	0	0.0
SPRING MACHINE OPERATORS	10	10	0	0.0
WIRERS, ELECTRONIC	40	60	20	50.0
COIL FINISHERS	60	90	30	50.0
CORE LAYERS/SHEET TURNERS	60	70	10	16.7
BLASTERS	20	20	0	0.0
BLASTERS, MINING & QUARRYING	20	20	0	0.0
SURVEYOR HELPERS	1,000	1,180	180	18.0
CLOTHING IRONERS & PRESSERS	2,130	2,410	280	13.2
PRESSERS, HAND	190	210	20	10.5
PRESSERS, MACHINE	780	890	110	14.1
PRESSERS, MACHINE, LAUNDRY	990	1,130	140	14.1
SHAPERS & PRESSERS	170	180	10	5.9
CUTTING OPERATIVES, NEC	1,100	1,300	200	18.2
BIAS MACHINE OPERATORS	20	30	10	50.0
WOOD CARVING MACHINE OPERATORS	10	10	0	0.0
AUTOMATIC CLIPPERS, VENEER	100	110	10	10.0
CORNER CUTTERS	10	10	0	0.0
CORRUGATOR-KNIFE OPERATORS	20	30	10	50.0
CUT-LACE MACHINE OPERATORS	10	10	0	0.0
CUT-OFF MACHINE OPERATORS, TUBING	20	30	10	50.0
DICER OPERATORS	80	90	10	12.5
GLASS CUTTERS, MACHINE	10	10	0	0.0
MORTISING MACHINE OPERATORS	10	10	0	0.0
PATTERN CUTTERS	100	100	0	0.0
RUBBER GDS. CUTTTER-FINISHING OPERS.	100	150	50	50.0
SECOND CUTTERS, HAND	10	10	0	0.0
SLITTER-CREASER-SLOTTER OPERATORS	20	20	0	0.0
SLITTER-SCORER-CUT-OFF OPERATORS	10	0	-10	-100.0
SPLITTERS	10	0	-10	-100.0
STAPLE CUTTERS/ST PROC. MACH. OPERS.	230	270	40	17.4
STENCIL CUTTERS	10	10	0	0.0
TENONER OPERATORS	40	40	0	0.0
TRIMMERS, PLASTIC	20	30	10	50.0
VENEER JOINTER OPERATORS	40	50	10	25.0

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OCCUPATION	ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT 1976	PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT 1982	1976 - 1982 NET CHANGE	1976 - 1982 PERCENT CHANGE
CUTTING MACHINE OPERATORS, FOOD	110	140	30	27.3
PLANER OPERATORS	110	130	20	18.2
DRESSMAKERS, EX FACTORY	130	160	30	23.1
DRILLERS, EARTH	40	50	10	25.0
DRILLERS, MACHINE	40	50	10	25.0
ROTARY DRILL OPERATORS	0	0	0	0.0
DRY WALL INSTALLERS, LATHERS	420	580	160	38.1
DRY WALL APPLICATORS	220	310	90	40.9
LATHERS	50	70	20	40.0
TAPERS	150	200	50	33.3
DYERS	1,890	2,080	190	10.1
AGER OPERATORS	20	20	0	0.0
BEAM DYER OPERS., PKG. DYE MACHINE OPERATORS	220	250	30	13.6
DYE RANGE OPERS./SP DYE BECK TENDERS	920-	1,010	90	9.8
DYE REEL OPERS., JIGGERS, PAD MACHINE OPERATORS	360	390	30	8.3
DYE TUB OPERS., RANDOM DYERS, ETC.	290	320	30	10.3
SKEIN YARN DYERS	80	90	10	12.5
FILERS, POLISHERS, SANDRS., BUFFRS.	1,510	2,150	640	42.4
FILERS, GRINDERS, CHIPPERS	1,390	2,000	610	43.9
SANDBLASTERS/SHOTBLASTERS	90	110	20	22.2
DIE POLISHERS, WIRE &/OR TUBES	10	20	10	100.0
PLANERS, STONE	10	10	0	0.0
VENEER SANDERS	10	10	0	0.0
GARAGE WORKERS, GAS STAT. ATTNS.	5,970	6,850	880	14.7
FUEL PUMP ATTENDANTS, LUBRICATORS	4,940	5,660	720	14.6
TIRE CHANGERS	1,030	1,190	160	15.5
LAUNDRY, DRYCLEANING OPERS., NEC.	2,060	2,460	400	19.4
MARKERS, CLASSIFIERS, ASSEMBLERS	390	440	50	12.8
SPOTTERS, DRYCLEANING	60	70	10	16.7
SPOTTERS, WASHABLE MATERIALS	30	40	10	33.3
WASHERS, MACH &/OR STARCHERS	480	560	80	16.7
TUMBLER OPERATORS	40	40	0	0.0
DRYCLEANING MACHINE OPERATORS	200	220	20	10.0
DRYCLEANERS, HAND	10	10	0	0.0
LAUNDRY OPERATORS, SM ESTABLISHMENT	480	670	190	39.6
RUG CLEANERS, HAND	40	50	10	25.0
RUG CLEANERS, MACHINE	40	40	0	0.0
FOLDERS, LAUNDRY	240	270	30	12.5
WASHERS, SYNTHETIC FIBERS	50	50	0	0.0
MEAT CUTTERS, BUTCHERS	1,040	1,290	250	24.0
BONERS, MEAT	400	500	100	25.0
BONERS, POULTRY	140	180	40	28.6
BUTCHERS, ALL-AROUND	300	360	60	20.0
CARCASS SPLITTERS	50	60	10	20.0
FISH CLEANERS, HAND/BUTCHERS, FISH	150	190	40	26.7
MINE OPERATIVES, NEC.	130	140	10	7.7
CUTTING MACHINE OPERATORS	10	10	0	0.0
DRIER OPERATORS, COAL OR ORE	10	10	0	0.0
GAGERS	10	0	-10	-100.0
LOADING MACHINE OPERATORS	10	20	10	100.0
TIPPLE OPERATORS	10	10	0	0.0

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PANELBD. OPERS., GRIND MILL OPERS.	30	30	0	0.0
MILL &/OR GRINDER OPERS., MINERALS	50	60	10	20.0
MIXING OPERATIVES	190	230	40	21.1
ASPHALT BLENDERS	10	0	-10	-100.0
ASPHALT MIXERING MACHINE TENDERS	0	20	20	200.0
ASPHALT-PLANT OPERATORS	30	40	10	33.3
BLENDER CONVEYOR OPERATORS	10	10	0	0.0
COATING MIXER TENDERS	10	10	0	0.0
SAND MIXERS, HAND OR MACHINE	10	10	0	0.0
MIXERS, PLASTER	10	10	0	0.0
MIXERS, FOOD & TOBACCO	110	130	20	18.2
OILERS	1,190	1,260	70	5.9
PAINTERS, MFG. ARTICLES	990	1,280	290	29.3
PAINTERS, AUTOMOTIVE	260	320	60	23.1
PAINTERS, PRODUCTION	720	950	230	31.9
PAINTERS, AIRCRAFT	10	10	0	0.0
PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESS WORKERS	310	400	90	29.0
DEVELOPERS, PROJECTION PRINTERS	70	80	10	14.3
MULTIPLE PHOTO PRINTER OPERATORS	50	70	20	40.0
PHOTO CHECKERS & ASSEMBLERS	70	90	20	28.6
COPY CAMERA OPERATORS	70	90	20	28.6
SILK SCREEN MAKERS	20	30	10	50.0
RETOUCHERS (ARTISTS)	30	30	0	0.0
PHOTO RETOUCHERS, AIRBR. ARTISTS	0	10	10	100.0
RIVETERS & FASTENERS	110	130	20	18.2
NAILING MACHINE OPERATORS	90	110	20	22.2
STAPLERS, MATTRESS & BEDSPRING	20	20	0	0.0
SAILORS & DECKHANDS	110	130	20	18.2
ORDINARY SEAMAN	110	130	20	18.2
SAWYERS	1,250	1,490	240	19.2
BAND SCROLL SAW OPERATORS	50	70	20	40.0
CUT-OFF SAW OPERATORS, LUMBER	150	170	20	13.3
CUT-OFF SAWYERS, LOG	40	40	0	0.0
EDGERS, AUTOMATIC &/OR PONY	110	120	10	9.1
GANG SAWYERS	60	70	10	16.7
HEAD SAWYERS	270	300	30	11.1
RESAWYERS	50	60	10	20.0
RIPSAW OPERATORS	110	130	20	18.2
SAWYERS, METAL	120	160	40	33.3
SAWYERS, PLASTICS	100	140	40	40.0
TRIM SAW OPERATORS	110	130	20	18.2
VARIETY SAW OPERATORS	80	100	20	25.0
SEWERS & STITCHERS	29,560	31,020	1,460	4.9
MENDERS	140	160	20	14.3
SEWING MACH. OPERS., REG EQPT., NONGARMENT	1,460	1,640	180	12.3
BAG SEWERS	20	20	0	0.0
GARMENT REPAIRERS	290	300	10	3.5
MENDERS, CLOTH	460	540	80	17.4
SEWING MACH. OPERS., SPEC. EQPT., NONGARMENT	1,250	1,370	120	9.6
SEWING MACH. OPERS., SPEC. EQPT., GARMENT	2,810	2,920	110	3.9
SEWING MACH. OPERS., REG. EQPT., GARMENT	23,130	24,070	940	4.1

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SHOEMAKING MACHINE OPERATORS	70	110	40	57.1
INKERS, HAND OR MACHINE	10	20	10	100.0
SKIVERS	40	60	20	50.0
TRIMMERS, MACHINE	20	30	10	50.0
FURNACE TNDRS., STOKRS., EX. METAL	660	760	100	15.2
STATIONARY BOILER FIRERS	510	580	70	13.7
BATCH, FURNACE, TANK OPERATORS, GLASS	20	30	10	50.0
KILN OPERATORS, MINERAL	90	110	20	22.2
KILN OPERATORS, LUMBER	40	40	0	0.0
WINDING OPERATIVES, NEC	1,160	1,500	340	29.3
CONVOLUTE OR SPIRAL TUBE WINDERS	350	420	70	20.0
MILL ROLL REWINDERS, CELLOPHANE	10	10	0	0.0
PAPER REEL OPERS., REWINDER OPERS.	140	160	20	14.3
WINDERS, PAPER MACHINE	100	110	10	10.0
COIL WINDERS	560	800	240	42.9
MISC. MACH. OPERS., MEAT & DAIRY PROD.	360	420	60	16.7
PICKLERS, MEAT	10	10	0	0.0
PRESS OPERATORS, MEAT	0	10	10	0.0
PUMPERS, MEAT	10	10	0	0.0
SKIN PEELING MACHINE OPERATORS	10	10	0	0.0
DRY CURER	10	10	0	0.0
CASING FINISHERS &/OR STUFFERS	50	50	0	0.0
NOVELTY WORKERS	10	10	0	0.0
FLAVOR ROOM WORKERS, FREEZER OPERS.	20	20	0	0.0
DAIRY PROCESSING EQPT. OPERATORS	100	110	10	10.0
MEAT GRINDERS	50	60	10	20.0
CENTRIFUGE OPERATORS, FOOD	0	10	10	100.0
COOKS &/OR COOKERS	90	110	20	22.2
MISC. MACH. OPERS., ALL OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS	400	460	60	15.0
BLANCHING MACHINE OPERATORS	10	10	0	0.0
MOGUL OPERATORS, CONFECTION	10	10	0	0.0
FLAKING ROLL OPERATORS, CEREAL	10	10	0	0.0
PASTEURIZERS, MARGARINE	10	10	0	0.0
HYDROGENATION OPERATORS	10	10	0	0.0
FEED PELLET MILL OPERATORS	10	20	10	100.0
GRAIN RECEIVERS	10	10	0	0.0
DOUGHNUT MAKRS/DOUGHNUT MACH. OPERS.	100	130	30	30.0
DIVIDING MACH. OPERATORS, ETC.	20	20	0	0.0
DYE TANK TENDERS, ETC.	60	70	10	16.7
LINTER MACHINE TENDERS	30	30	0	0.0
OVEN OPERATORS	40	40	0	0.0
PAN GREASERS, MACHINE	10	10	0	0.0
DRIER OPERATORS	10	10	0	0.0
PROCESSORS, GRAIN	10	10	0	0.0
BATTER SCALERS	50	60	10	20.0
MISC. MACHINE OPERS., TOBACCO	10	10	0	0.0
THRESHERS	10	10	0	0.0
MISC. MACH. OPERS., TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	2,180	2,330	150	6.9
LAMINATING MACHINE OPERATORS, ETC.	170	200	30	17.7
CALENDER OPERATORS, CLOTH PRESSING	120	130	10	8.3
DRIER & REWINDER OPERATORS, RUGBK.	50	60	10	20.0
BLENDING MACHINE OPERATORS	240	260	20	8.3
COATING MACHINE OPERATORS	100	110	10	10.0

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION
IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1976 AND PROJECTED 1982

OCCUPATION	ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT 1976	PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT 1982	1976 - 1982 NET CHANGE	1976 - 1982 PERCENT CHANGE
CLOTH TRIMMERS, MACHINE ETC.	520	560	40	7.7
FUSING MACHINE OPERATORS	50	50	0	0.0
TUMBLER TENDERS	10	20	10	100.0
FOLDING MACHINE OPERATORS	920	940	20	2.2
MISC. MACH. OPERS., LUMBER PRODUCTS FURNITURE	510	600	90	17.7
TREATING ENGINEERS	20	30	10	50.0
VENEER DRIERS	120	140	20	16.7
VENEER REPAIRERS, MACHINE	0	10	10	100.0
HOT PLATE PLYWOOD PRESS OPERS.	90	100	10	11.1
EDGE GLUERS	40	50	10	25.0
POWER BARKER OPERATORS	130	150	20	15.4
DOWEL MACHINE OPERATORS	10	10	0	0.0
DADO OPERATORS	20	20	0	0.0
HYDRAULIC PRESS OPERATORS, VENEER	20	20	0	0.0
GLUING MACHINE OPERATORS	20	20	0	0.0
CORE FEEDERS	30	40	10	33.3
LAMINATING MACH. OPERATORS, FURN.	10	10	0	0.0
MISC. MACH. OPERS., PAPER, ALLIED PRODUCTS	2,290	2,630	340	14.9
PULP REFINER OPERATORS	50	50	0	0.0
PULPERS	110	110	0	0.0
RECOVERY OPERATORS, PAPERMAKING	30	30	0	0.0
SUPER CALENDER OPERATORS	10	10	0	0.0
WET MACHINE TENDERS	300	340	40	13.3
EVAPORATOR OPERATORS, PAPERMAKING	30	30	0	0.0
WOOD GRINDER OPERATORS	30	30	0	0.0
FOURDRINIER MACHINE TENDERS	80	90	10	12.5
BACK TENDERS	130	140	10	7.7
BEATERS	70	80	10	14.3
BEATER ENGINEERS	70	70	0	0.0
BLEACHER OPERATORS, PULP	30	40	10	33.3
DIGESTER OPERATORS	50	60	10	20.0
CYLINDER MACHINE TENDERS	70	80	10	14.3
COATER OPERATORS, OFF-MACHINE	30	40	10	33.3
PAPER CUP MACHINE OPERATORS	70	90	20	28.6
PRINTER-SLOTTER OPERATORS	60	70	10	16.7
SCORERS	10	10	0	0.0
TAPING MACINE OPERATORS	50	60	10	20.0
WAXING MACHINE OPERATORS	120	140	20	16.7
FLEXO-FOLDER-GLUER OPERATORS	10	10	0	0.0
BAG MACHINE OPERATORS	170	210	40	23.5
AUTOMATIC ASSEMBLY MACH. ATTNS.	370	450	80	21.6
BOTTOMING MACHINE OPERATORS, ETC.	30	40	10	33.3
BOX MAKERS, PAPERBOARD	30	30	0	0.0
CUTTING & CREASING PRESS OPERS.	30	30	0	0.0
CARTON-FORMING MACH. OPERATORS	10	10	0	0.0
CORRUGATOR OPERATORS	50	60	10	20.0
SCRAPPERS/STRIPPERS	30	40	10	33.3
BROWN STOCK WASHERS, BLOW PIT OPERS.	30	30	0	0.0
FOURTH/FIFTH HANDS, PAPER MACHINE	120	140	20	16.7
SLOTTER OPERATORS	10	10	0	0.0
MISC. MACH. OPERS., CHEM. ALLIED PROD.	4,210	4,960	750	17.8
PULVERIZER & DRIER TENDERS	100	110	10	10.0
SPINNERS, SYNTHETIC FILAMENTS	1,030	1,230	200	19.4
FILTER CLEANERS	10	10	0	0.0
ACETONE RECOVERY WORKERS	10	10	0	0.0
DRAW MACHINE OPERATORS	610	720	110	18.0
EVAPORATOR OPERATORS, CHEMICAL	30	30	0	0.0
KETTLE OPERATORS, ADHESIVE	30	40	10	33.3
COMPRESSORS, TABLET	10	10	0	0.0
PUMPERS, LIQUIDS	10	10	0	0.0

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION
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OCCUPATION	ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT 1976	PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT 1982	1976 - 1982 NET CHANGE	1976 - 1982 PERCENT CHANGE
PUMPERS, LIQUIDS	10	10	0	0.0
STILL OPERATORS, BATCH OR CONTIN.	30	30	0	0.0
CHEMICAL OPERATOR HELPERS	270	300	30	11.1
CHEMICAL OPERATORS A	1,090	1,300	210	19.3
CHEMICAL OPERATORS B	550	640	90	16.4
GRINDER OPERATORS, CHEMICAL	80	100	20	25.0
DRIER OPERS., CHEM., PLAST., RUBBR.	10	10	0	0.0
CHIEF OPERATORS	340	410	70	20.6
MISC. MACH. OPERS., PETROL., COAL PRODUCTS	30	30	0	0.0
STILL OPERATORS, ASPHALT	10	10	0	0.0
ASPHALT-PLANT DRIER OPERATORS	20	20	0	0.0
MISC. MACH. OPERS., RUBBER, MISC. PLASTIC	2,060	3,120	1,060	51.5
RUBBER MILL OPERATORS	270	510	240	88.9
ROLLERS BUILDERS, RUBBER	30	40	10	33.3
RUBBER GRINDER-FINISHER OPERATORS	120	180	60	50.0
SPLICERS	30	40	10	33.3
SPLICERS, RUBBER PRODUCTS	10	10	0	0.0
TUBER MACHINE OPERATORS	30	50	20	66.7
PRESS TENDERS, RUBBER GOODS	50	80	30	60.0
BRAIDING MACHINE TENDERS	10	20	10	100.0
CALENDER OPERATORS	70	120	50	71.4
BELT BUILDERS	180	270	90	50.0
DIPPING MACHINE OPERATORS	80	120	40	50.0
CALENDER OPERATORS, PLASTICS	140	200	60	42.9
FINISHERS, MACHINE	30	50	20	66.7
COMPRESSOR &/OR INJECT MOLD MACHINE OPERATORS, PLASTIC	760	1,110	350	46.1
EXTRUDER OPERATOR HELPERS	250	320	70	28.0
MISC. MACH. OPERS., LEATHER & LEATHER GOODS	10	20	10	100.0
GLOVE TURNERS & FORMERS	10	20	10	100.0
MISC. MACH. OPERS., STONE, CLAY, GLASS	720	890	170	23.6
FORMING MACH OPERATORS, GLASS CONT.	280	380	100	35.7
REFRACTORY GRINDER OPERATORS	10	10	0	0.0
SPRAY MACHINE OPERATORS	10	10	0	0.0
PRESS OPERATORS	10	10	0	0.0
DRY PAN OPERATORS	10	10	0	0.0
GLAZE MAKERS	0	10	10	100.0
CAGE MAKERS, HAND OR MACHINE	20	20	0	0.0
BATTERS-OUT	10	10	0	0.0
BLOCKMAKING MACHINE OPERATORS	50	60	10	20.0
DIPPERS	0	10	10	100.0
CONCRETE STONE FABRICATORS	50	50	0	0.0
SAND BLASTERS, STONE	10	10	0	0.0
BRICK & TILE MAKING MACH. OPERS.	50	50	0	0.0
CONCRETE VAULT MAKERS	10	10	0	0.0
BRAIDING MACHINE OPERATORS	130	140	10	7.7
MILLERS, CLAY	20	20	0	0.0
FLOOR WORKERS, GLASS	50	60	10	20.0
MISC. MACH. OPERS, PRIMARY METALS	360	500	140	38.9
ROLL BUILDERS	20	30	10	50.0
COILERS, WINDERS &/OR SPOOLERS	40	60	20	50.0
MOLD MAKERS, POTTERY	10	10	0	0.0
STRETCHER-LEVELER OPERATORS	10	20	10	100.0
DIE HOLDERS	10	10	0	0.0
COREMAKERS, MACHINE	10	20	10	100.0

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OCCUPATION	ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT 1976	PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT 1982	1976 - 1982 NET CHANGE	1976 - 1982 PERCENT CHANGE
EXTRUSION PRESS OPERS, HOT BILLETS	10	20	10	100.0
INSULATING EXTRUDING, MACH. OPERS.	80	100	20	25.0
IMPREGNATORS, ELECTRONIC	130	180	50	38.5
COIL TAPERS, HAND OR MACHINE	10	10	0	0.0
BODYMAKERS OPERATORS, TIN CAN	30	40	10	33.3
MISC. MACH. OPERS., MFG., NEC.	2,300	3,110	810	35.2
COREMAKERS, HAND, BENCH, FLOOR	30	40	10	33.3
CHIPPERS	120	140	20	16.7
GLUERS	140	170	30	21.4
TUMBLER OPERATORS, PLASTICS	0	10	10	100.0
LAMINATORS, PREFORMS	170	210	40	23.5
PRESS OPERATORS, PLASTICS	70	100	30	42.9
TUBE MOLDERS, FIBERGLASS	130	180	50	38.5
ENCAPSULATORS	1,340	1,920	580	43.3
SILK SCREEN PRINTERS, ELECTRONIC	30	40	10	33.3
COATERS, ROOFING FELT	20	20	0	0.0
LOADING MACHINE OPERATORS	110	120	10	9.1
INSUL/WRAPPING/BRAIDING MACH. OPERS.	30	40	10	33.3
ADHESIVE BANDAGE MACH. OPERATORS	30	30	0	0.0
SOABAR OPERATORS	80	90	10	12.5
MISC. MACH. OPERS., NONMFG.	590	730	140	23.7
TIRE FABRICATORS, REPAIRERS	520	640	120	23.1
PHOTOLETTERING MACHINE OPERATORS	10	10	0	0.0
DECORATING MACHINE OPERATORS	50	70	20	40.0
GRANULATOR MACHINE OPERATORS	10	10	0	0.0
OPERATIVES, NEC., DURABLE GOODS	750	940	190	25.3
CATCHERS	20	20	0	0.0
CASTERS, POTTERY & PORCELAIN	200	230	30	15.0
CONCRETE PIPE MAKERS	20	30	10	50.0
DECORATING EQUIPMENT SETTERS	20	30	10	50.0
FABRICATORS, PLASTICS	10	10	0	0.0
FINISHERS, HAND	180	250	70	38.9
HANDLERS	10	10	0	0.0
PREPARATION ROOM WORKERS	20	30	10	50.0
TABLE OPERATORS, STEEL	10	20	10	100.0
TRANSFER CONTROLLERS, SAW MILL	40	40	0	0.0
WIRE DRAWERS	100	140	40	40.0
PIPE STRIPPERS	40	40	0	0.0
VENEER REPAIRERS, HAND	80	90	10	12.5
OPERATIVES, NEC., NONDURABLE GOODS	2,500	2,940	440	17.6
BAG BUILDERS	20	20	0	0.0
CURERS, RUBBER GOODS	200	310	110	55.0
BAKER HELPERS	140	150	10	7.1
CALENDER OPERATOR HELPERS	90	130	40	44.4
CHICKEN CUTTERS	30	40	10	33.3
COOLER ROOM WORKERS, MEAT	10	20	10	100.0
DEHAIRING MACHINE OPERATORS	20	20	0	0.0
DIE MOUNTERS	50	60	10	20.0
DIGESTER OPERATOR HELPERS	60	70	10	16.7
DRAPERS	70	80	10	14.3
PICKERS	200	180	-20	-10.0
POULTRY DRESSERS, EVISCERATORS	510	630	120	23.5
PRINTER-SLOTTER FEEDERS	70	80	10	14.3
SHELLFISH SHUCKERS	30	40	10	33.3
SHUTTLERS, EMBROIDERY	220	220	0	0.0
SINGERS, CLOTH	30	40	10	33.3
SKINNERS, ANIMAL	20	20	0	0.0
SHACTORS	0	10	10	100.0

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OCCUPATION	ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT 1976	PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT 1982	1976 - 1982 NET CHANGE	1976 - 1982 PERCENT CHANGE
SMOKERS	10	20	10	100.0
STICKERS	20	20	0	0.0
STUNNERS	10	20	10	100.0
THREAD TRIMMERS	450	490	40	8.9
CASTERS, PLASTIC	20	20	0	0.0
FINISHERS, POTTERY & PORECELAIN	10	10	0	0.0
PURIFICATION OPERATORS, ETC.	10	20	10	100.0
BED SETTERS	10	10	0	0.0
PRESS ASSISTANTS & FEEDERS	90	100	10	11.1
COPY MARKER	20	20	0	0.0
MAILERS	80	90	10	12.5
OPERATIVES, NEC., NONMFG.	450	590	140	31.1
BILLPOSTERS	30	40	10	33.3
EXTERMINATORS	250	320	70	28.0
TERMITE TREATERS	120	160	40	33.3
TERMITE TREATER HELPERS	40	60	20	50.0
FUMIGATORS	10	10	0	0.0
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	36,990	43,400	6,410	17.3
BUS DRIVERS	1,520	1,710	190	12.5
DELIVERY & ROUTE WORKERS	9,000	10,320	1,320	14.7
FORK LIFT, TOW MOTOR OPERATORS	5,550	6,410	860	15.5
INDUSTRIAL TRUCK OPERATORS	5,290	6,120	830	15.7
CARRIER DRIVER	30	30	0	0.0
LOG HANDLING EQUIPMENT OPERATORS	230	260	30	13.0
PARKING ATTENDANTS	30	40	10	33.3
TOWER OPERATORS	10	10	0	0.0
TAXICAB DRIVERS, CHAUFFEURS	620	680	60	9.7
AMBULANCE DRIVERS	270	300	30	11.1
TAXI DRIVERS	230	230	0	0.0
RENTAL CAR DELIVERY WORKERS	10	20	10	100.0
CHAUFFEURS	110	130	20	18.2
TRUCK DRIVERS	20,260	24,230	3,970	19.7
TRUCK DRIVERS	20,260	24,230	3,970	19.7
ALL OTHER SEMISKILLED WORKERS	42,870	48,990	6,120	14.3
SERVICE WORKERS	127,330	159,510	32,180	25.3
CLEANING SERVICE WORKERS	33,930	41,810	7,880	23.2
JANITORS & SEXTONS	33,930	41,810	7,880	23.2
FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	50,290	65,850	15,560	30.9
BAKERS, BREAD &/OR PASTRY	560	700	140	25.0
BARTENDERS	700	950	250	35.7
WAITERS ASSISTANTS	2,680	3,670	990	36.9
COOKS, EX PRIVATE	12,440	15,760	3,320	26.7
COOKS, SHORT ORDER/SPEC. FAST FOOD	3,480	4,730	1,250	35.9
COOKS, RESTAURANT	2,660	3,660	1,000	37.6
COOKS, INSTITUTIONAL	6,300	7,370	1,070	17.0
BUTCHERS &/OR MEAT CUTTERS	2,620	3,370	750	28.6
WAITERS	12,740	17,300	4,560	35.8
HOST/HOSTESSES, REST., LNGE., COFFEE SHOP	500	660	160	32.0
WAITERS OR WAITRESSES	12,240	16,640	4,400	36.0
FOOD WORKERS, NEC., EX PRIVATE	18,550	24,100	5,550	30.0
FD. PREP. & SERV. WORKERS, FAST FOOD RESTAURANT	5,970	8,080	2,110	35.3
PANTRY, SANDWICH &/OR COFFEE MAKERS	550	740	190	35.0

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION
IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1976 AND PROJECTED 1982

OCCUPATION	ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT 1976	PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT 1982	NET CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
ALL OTHER FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	12,030	15,280	3,250	27.0
HEALTH SERVICE WORKERS	11,970	14,330	2,360	19.7
NURSES, AIDES, ORDERLIES	11,970	14,330	2,360	19.7
NURSES, AIDES, ORDERLIES	11,970	14,330	2,360	19.7
PERSONAL SERVICE WORKERS	7,460	8,880	1,420	19.0
ATTNS., RECREATION, AMUSEMENT	1,070	1,380	310	29.0
RECREATION FACILITY ATTENDANTS	850	1,080	230	27.1
GAME OPERS., RIDE OPERS., CONCESS. WORKERS	120	160	40	33.3
PIN CHASERS	40	60	20	50.0
RACKERS, POOLROOM	10	10	0	0.0
LIFEGUARDS	50	70	20	40.0
ATTNS., PERSONAL SERVICE, NEC	1,240	1,590	350	28.2
COSTUMERS	320	380	60	18.8
FUNERAL ATTENDANTS	230	260	30	13.0
MASSEURS OR MASSEUSES	40	50	10	25.0
INSTRUCTORS, REDUCING	110	120	10	9.1
HOUSEKEEPERS, HOTEL & MOTEL	510	740	230	45.1
CHECKROOM & LOCKER ROOM ATTENDANTS	30	40	10	33.3
BAGGAGE PORTERS & BELLHOPS	400	590	190	47.5
BELLHOPS, BAG PORTERS, DOORKEEPERS, ETC.	390	580	190	48.7
BAGGAGE PORTERS	10	10	0	0.0
BARBERS	300	350	50	16.7
BOOTBLACKS	10	10	0	0.0
CHILD CARE WORKERS, EX PRIVATE	1,170	1,280	110	9.4
CHILD CARE ATTENDANTS	40	50	10	25.0
CHILD CARE WORKERS	1,130	1,230	100	8.9
ELEVATOR OPERATORS	200	200	0	0.0
HAIRDRESSERS, COSMOTOLOGISTS	2,070	2,350	280	13.5
COSMETOLOGISTS/WM'S HAIRSTYLISTS	1,920	2,170	250	13.0
MANICURISTS	20	30	10	50.0
SCALP TREATMENT OPERATORS	50	60	10	20.0
SHAMPOOERS	80	90	10	12.5
SCHOOL MONITORS	130	150	20	15.4
USHERS, LOBBY ATTNS., TICKET TAKERS	160	180	20	12.5
WELFARE SERVICE AIDES	710	800	90	12.7
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS	15,710	19,100	3,390	21.6
CROSSING GUARDS, BRIDGETENDERS	500	610	110	22.0
CROSSING OR BRIDGE TENDERS	250	310	60	24.0
SCHOOL CROSSING GUARDS	250	300	50	20.0
FIREFIGHTERS	2,230	2,690	460	20.6
FIRE FIGHTERS	2,060	2,480	420	20.4
FIRE INSPECTORS	40	50	10	25.0
FIRE OFFICERS	130	160	30	23.1
GUARDS	7,420	9,060	1,640	22.1
GUARDS & DOORKEEPERS	6,120	7,530	1,410	23.0
CHECKERS, FITTING ROOM	80	100	20	25.0
FISH & GAME WARDENS	150	180	30	20.0
CORRECTION OFFICERS &/OR JAILERS	1,070	1,250	180	16.8
U.S. MARSHALLS	30	30	0	0.0
POLICE DETECTIVES	4,860	5,890	1,030	21.2
DETECTIVES	460	550	90	19.6
STORE DETECTIVES	170	220	50	29.4
RAILROAD POLICE	30	30	0	0.0
POLICE OFFICERS	630	760	130	20.6
POLICE DETECTIVES	390	450	60	15.4

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OCCUPATION	ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT 1976	PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT 1982	1976 - 1982 NET CHANGE	1976 - 1982 PERCENT CHANGE
POLICE PATOLMEN/WOMEN	3,150	3,850	700	22.2
PARKING ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS	30	30	0	0.0
SHERIFFS & BAILIFFS	670	820	150	22.4
SHERIFFS	620	760	140	22.6
BAILIFFS	50	60	10	20.0
OTHER SERVICE WORKERS	7,970	9,540	1,570	19.7
SUPERVISORS, NONWORKING, SERVICE	1,740	2,170	430	24.7
ALL OTHER SERVICE WORKERS	6,230	7,370	1,140	18.3
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	83,110	99,330	16,220	19.5
ANIMAL CARETAKERS	50	60	10	20.0
CONST. LABORS EX CARPENTERS HELPERS	6,430	7,720	1,290	20.1
AIR HAMMER OPERATORS	70	90	20	28.6
FORM SETTERS, METAL ROAD FORM	10	10	0	0.0
DREDGE PIPE INSTALLERS	10	20	10	100.0
FENCE ERECTORS	50	60	10	20.0
PIPELAYERS	410	530	120	29.3
REINFORCING-IRON WORKERS	660	870	210	31.8
TRENCH SEWER SHAPERS	20	30	10	50.0
SEWER TAPPERS	70	90	20	28.6
HIGHWAY MAINTENANCE WORKERS	5,030	5,890	860	17.1
ASPHALT RAKERS	100	130	30	30.0
FREIGHT, MATERIAL HANDLERS	1,920	2,110	190	9.9
CHAIN OFFBEARERS, LUMBER	330	380	50	3.0
KILN TRANSFER OPERATORS	10	10	0	0.0
LOADERS, CAR & TRUCK	50	50	0	0.0
LUMBER STRAIGHTENERS	40	50	10	25.0
OFF-BEARERS	250	290	40	16.0
KILN STACKER OPERATORS	50	50	0	0.0
VENEER DRIER FEEDERS	100	120	20	20.0
CONVEYOR OPERATORS OR TENDERS	310	350	40	12.9
CULLET CRUSHERS/WASHER OPERATORS	10	10	0	0.0
WORK DISTRIBUTORS	770	800	30	3.9
GARBAGE COLLECTORS	630	770	140	22.2
GARDENERS, GROUNDSKEEPERS, EX FARM	3,210	4,120	910	28.4
TIMBERCUTTING, LOGGING WORKERS	1,740	1,970	230	13.2
CHASERS	80	90	10	12.5
CHOKER SETTERS, LUMBER	140	160	20	14.3
DECKER OPERATORS	20	20	0	0.0
BULL CHAIN OPERATORS	50	50	0	0.0
FALLERS &/OR BUCKERS	1,170	1,320	150	12.8
HEAD LOADERS	120	140	20	16.7
POND WORKERS, LUMBER	40	40	0	0.0
RIGGING SLINGERS	40	50	10	25.0
SECOND LOADERS	80	100	20	25.0
STOCK HANDLERS	8,760	10,890	2,130	24.3
ORDER FILLERS	3,070	3,640	570	18.6
STOCK CLERKS, SALES FLOOR	5,690	7,250	1,560	27.9
VEHICLE WASHERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS	10	20	10	100.0
POLISHERS, MOLD	10	20	10	100.0
OTHER LABORERS	60,360	71,670	11,310	18.7
HIDE HANDLERS	0	10	10	0.0
HIDE PULLERS	10	20	10	100.0
SETTERS &/OR DRAWERS	160	190	30	18.8
SHAKERS	60	50	-10	-16.7
STRIPPERS	20	30	10	50.0

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION
IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1976 AND PROJECTED 1982

OCCUPATION	ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT 1976	PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT 1982	1976 - 1982 NET CHANGE	1976 - 1982 PERCENT CHANGE
FURNACE OPER. HELPERS/HEATER HELPERS	60	80	20	33.3
RIGGERS	530	620	90	17.0
HELPER, TRADES	14,540	18,500	3,960	27.2
CANNERY WORKERS	60	70	10	16.7
LINE SERVICE ATTENDANTS	90	100	10	11.1
FOREST CONSERVATION WORKERS	830	940	110	13.3
SEPTIC TANK SERVICERS, ETC.	10	10	0	0.0
ALL OTHER UNSKILLED WORKERS	43,990	51,050	7,060	16.1

SOURCE: Manpower Research and Analysis, South Carolina Employment Security Commission.

1/ Occupation employment on OES Survey based matrix does not include farm workers, unpaid family workers, workers in private households, and military personnel.

NOTE: No occupation rounded to less than 10 is published.

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1976 - 1982 WITH OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENING 1976-1982	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	66,340	34,050	32,290	Employment expected to grow faster than average for all occupations.
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, KINDRED	8,730	4,270	4,460	Much growth will stem from industrial expansion to meet the demand for more goods and services. More engineers will be needed in the design & construction of factories, utility systems, office buildings and manufacture of scientific instruments, industrial machinery and chemical products.
ENGINEERS	480	310	170	
AERO-ASTRONAUTIC ENGINEERS	*	*	*	
CHEMICAL ENGINEERS	30	20	10	
CIVIL ENGINEERS	80	40	40	
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS	70	50	20	
INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS	60	40	20	
MECHANICAL ENGINEERS	130	90	40	
METALLURGICAL ENGINEERS	*	*	*	
MINING ENGINEERS	*	*	*	
PETROLEUM ENGINEERS	*	*	0	
NUCLEAR ENGINEERS	10	*	*	
OTHER ENGINEERS	100	60	40	
LIFE & PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS	80	50	30	Employment prospects good for those with advanced degrees. Employment is expected to increase slower than the average for all occupations. Employment opportunities will grow as a result of increased interest in preserving the natural environment and a continuing interest in medical research.
AGRICULTURAL SCIENTISTS	10	*	10	
ATMOSPHERIC SCIENTISTS	*	*	*	
LIFE SCIENTISTS	10	10	*	
BIOLOGICAL SCIENTISTS	10	10	*	
MEDICAL SCIENTISTS	*	*	0	
CHEMISTS	40	20	20	
GEOLOGISTS	*	*	*	
PHYSICISTS	10	10	*	
LIFE, PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS, NEC	10	10	*	
MATHEMATICAL SPECIALISTS	20	10	10	Employment for mathematical specialists is expected to increase more slowly than the average for all occupations. Mathematical specialists will be needed for work in operations research, numerical analysis, computer systems programming, applied mathematical physics, market research and commercial surveys.
ACTUARIES	0	0	0	
MATHEMATICAL SCIENTISTS	10	10	*	
MATHEMATICIAN	*	*	*	
ALL OTHER MATH SCIENTISTS	*	*	*	
STATISTICIANS	10	*	10	
ENGINEERING, SCIENCE TECHNS.	500	350	150	Employment opportunities expected to be greater than the total for all occupations. Industrial expansion and the increasing complexity of modern technology are major factors in the anticipated increase in demand for technicians. Many will work with engineers and scientists in developing, producing, and distributing new and technically advanced products.
DRAFTERS	120	100	20	
ELECTRICAL, ELECTRONIC TECHNS.	100	80	20	
SOUND RECORDING & REPRO TECHNS.	*	*	*	
VIDEO RECORDING ENGINEERS	*	*	*	
ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONIC TECHNS.				
BROADCAST TECHNICIANS	90	70	20	
MATHEMATICAL TECHNICIANS	10	10	*	
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING TECHNS.	*	*	0	
SURVEYORS	50	20	30	
ENGINEERING, SCIENCE TECHNS., NEC	20	10	10	
TIMBER CRUISERS	200	140	60	
TRAFFIC TECHNICIANS	10	*	*	
OTHER ENGINEERING & SCIENCE TECHNS.	200	140	60	

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1976 - 1982 WITH OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENING 1976-1982	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK
MEDICAL WORKERS, EX. TECHNS.	1,000	470	530	Employment opportunities more favorable than the total for all occupations. Underlying factors in the favorable conditions are due to population growth (especially among older people), increased awareness that regular medical care helps prevent and control diseases and because of greater ability to pay, resulting from extension of prepayment plans for hospitalization and medical care, including Medicare and Medicaid.
CHIROPRACTORS	*	*	*	
DENTISTS	30	20	10	
DIETITIANS	40	20	20	
NURSE & PHYSICIANS ASSISTANT	640	270	370	
NURSES, PROFESSIONAL	630	260	340	
PHYSICIANS ASSISTANTS	10	10	*	
PHARMACISTS	100	40	60	
PHYSICIANS, MED & OSTEOPATH	120	80	40	
THERAPISTS	60	30	30	
OCCUPATIONAL THERAPISTS	*	*	*	
SPEECH & HEARING CLINICIANS	10	*	*	
PHYSICAL THERAPISTS	10	10	*	
CORRECTIVE THERAPISTS	0	0	0	
INHALATION THERAPISTS	30	20	10	
VETERINARIANS	*	*	*	
HEALTH TECHNOLS. & TECHNS.	820	420	400	Employment is expected to grow faster than the average for all occupations. Contributing to the expected growth is the increased demand for health care in general as a result of greater health consciousness; wider use of laboratory tests by physicians in routine physical checkups and in the diagnosis and treatment of disease; continued increase in the use of medical insurance, which will result in a need for more complete medical records; greater demand for eye care services; and new and expanding uses for respiratory therapy.
CLINICAL LAB TECHNOLS., TECHNS.	120	70	50	
MEDICAL LAB TECHNOLOGISTS	50	30	20	
MICROBIOLOGY TECHNOLOGIST	*	*	0	
CYTOTECHNOLOGISTS	10	10	*	
HISTOLOGIC TECHNOLOGISTS	*	*	0	
MEDICAL LAB ASSISTANTS	60	30	30	
DENTAL HYGIENISTS & ASSISTANTS	170	110	60	
DENTAL ASSISTANTS	130	80	50	
DENTAL HYGIENISTS	40	30	10	
HEALTH RECORD TECHNOLS., TECHNS.	30	10	20	
RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLS., TECHNS.	60	30	30	
X-RAY TECHNICIANS	50	30	20	
NUCLEAR MEDICINE TECHNOLOGISTS	*	*	*	
RADIATION THERAPY TECHNOLOGISTS	*	*	*	
OTHER HEALTH TECHNOLS., TECHNS.	440	200	240	
SURGICAL TECHNICIANS	20	10	10	
EKG TECHNICIANS	10	*	*	
EEG TECHNICIANS	*	*	*	
PHARMACY HELPERS	20	10	10	
LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSES	330	140	190	
ALL OTHER MEDICAL & DENTAL TECHNS.	70	40	30	
TECHNICIANS, EX HEALTH OR SCIENCE	100	60	40	Employment opportunities overall less favorable than the total for all occupations. Funeral services will rise but most funeral homes will be able to meet the demand without expanding their employment. Most openings for pilots will be outside the airlines as businesses are expected to operate an increasing number of planes and employ more pilots to fly executives and cargo to locations that the scheduled airlines do not service.
AIRPLANE PILOTS	20	10	10	
AIR TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS	10	*	*	
EMBALMERS	30	10	20	
EMBALMERS	20	*	20	
LADIES ATTENDANTS	*	*	*	
RADIO OPERATORS	*	*	*	
TOOL PROGRAMERS, NUMERICAL CONT	10	*	*	
OTHER TECHNS., EX HEALTH OR SCIENCE	50	40	10	

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1976 - 1982 WITH OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENING 1976-1982	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK
COMPUTER SPECIALISTS	80	60	20	Employment opportunities about the same as the total for all occupations. Computer usages will exnand, particularly in firms providing sophisticated accounting and business management services and organizations involved in scientific research and development.
COMPUTER PROGRAMERS	50	30	20	
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS	40	30	10	
SOCIAL SCIENTISTS	30	20	10	Employment for urban planners is expected to grow faster than average depending on the availability of money from federal sources for State and local community development, urban restoration and land use planning programs. Factors that help maintain a strong demand for psychologists are: increased public concern for the development of human resources; growing awareness of the need for testing and counseling children; and Federal legislation emphasizing good health rather than treatment of illnesses.
ECONOMISTS	*	*	*	
ECONOMISTS	*	*	*	
MEDIA ANALYSTS	0	0	0	
PSYCHOLOGISTS	10	10	*	
SOCIOLOGISTS	*	*	*	
URBAN & REGIONAL PLANNERS	20	10	10	
OTHER SOCIAL SCIENTISTS	*	*	*	
TEACHERS	3,010	1,250	1,760	Employment for teachers is expected to grow at a slower rate than the average for all employment. The National Center for Education Statistics projects that enrollment in secondary schools will decline and in turn, reduce the demand for teachers. Because of fewer births in the early 60's elementary enrollments have been on the decline since the late 60's. College and university teaching candidates are expected to face keen competition for those jobs resulting from growth and separations from the profession. The number of PH.D's alone is likely to exceed the expected number of openings.
ADULT EDUCATION TEACHERS	100	50	50	
COLLEGE & UNIVERSITY TEACHERS	410	200	210	
TEACHERS, COLLEGE	310	150	160	
GRADUATE ASSISTANTS	90	50	40	
EXTENSION SERVICE SPECIALISTS	*	*	*	
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS	1,320	500	820	
PRESCHOOL, KINDEGTN TEACHERS	230	90	140	
SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS	780	350	430	
TEACHERS, NEC	180	60	120	
DANCE INSTRUCTORS	20	10	10	
ALL OTHER TEACHERS	160	50	110	
WRITERS, ARTISTS, & ENTERTAINERS	310	170	140	Employment opportunities less than the total for all occupations. Outlook expected to be favorable for journalism graduates although strong competition could occur. Openings for musicians and composers should be good as rising incomes and leisure time increase demand for entertainment. Photographers is expected to grow faster than the average for all occupations.
ATHLETES & KINDRED WORKERS	20	20	*	
SPORTS INSTRUCTORS	20	20	*	
ATHLETIC TRAINERS	0	0	0	
DESIGNERS	50	30	20	
DESIGNERS	50	30	20	
EDITORS & REPORTERS	70	40	30	
WRITERS &/OR EDITORS	40	20	20	
FILM EDITORS	*	*	*	
REPORTERS & CORRESPONDENTS	30	20	10	
MUSICIANS	80	30	50	
MUSICIANS, INSTRUMENTAL	80	30	50	
SINGERS	0	0	0	
PHOTOGRAPHERS	20	10	10	
PHOTOGRAPHERS	20	10	10	
TELEVISION CAMERA OPERATORS	*	*	*	
PUBLIC RELATIONS SPECIALISTS	30	20	10	
RADIO, TV ANNOUNCERS	40	30	10	
ANNOUNCERS	40	30	10	
BROADCAST NEWS ANALYSTS	*	*	*	

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1976 - 1982 WITH OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENINGS 1976-1982	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK
OTHER PROFESSIONAL & TECHNICAL WORKERS	2,290	1,100	1,190	Employment outlook for accountants will be greater than the average for total all occupations as managers rely more on accounting information to make business decisions. Purchasing agents and buyers are expected to grow faster than the average for all occupations. Opportunities will be excellent for persons with a masters degree in business administration. The outlook for lawyers is expected to far exceed the total for all occupations. A rapid increase in the number of law school graduates has created keen competition for the available jobs. The employment outlook for librarians is expected to be slightly less optimistic than the total all occupation, however, there will be a demand for librarians to replace those workers who separate from the occupation for various reasons. Personnel and labor relations specialists workers is expected to grow about as fast as the average for all occupations as employers become increasingly aware of the benefits to be derived from good labor management relations, continue to support employee relations programs. Social workers growth is expected to be less than the average for all occupations. For every one hundred social workers needed due to growth 138 will be needed to replace those workers who separate from the occupation.
ACCOUNTANTS	320	170	150	
ACCOUNTANTS & AUDITORS	270	150	120	
TAX EXAMINERS, COLLECTORS, REV AGTS.	20	10	10	
TAX PREPARERS	30	20	10	
ARCHITECTS	20	10	10	
ARCHIVISTS & CURATORS	0	0	0	
MUSEUM CURATORS	0	0	0	
BUYERS & PURCHASING AGENTS	300	140	160	
PURCHASING AGTS &/OR BUYERS	90	50	40	
MEDIA BUYERS	*	*	*	
BUYERS, RETAIL &/OR WHOLSL TRADE	200	90	110	
CLERGY	170	40	130	
DIRECTORS, RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES &/OR EDUCATION	30	10	20	
FORESTERS	20	10	10	
JUDGES	40	10	30	
JUDGES	10	*	10	
MAGISTRATES	30	10	20	
LAWYERS & KINDRED WORKERS	130	70	60	
LAW CLERKS	20	10	10	
LAWYERS	100	60	40	
PARALEGAL PERSONNEL	10	10	*	
LIBRARIANS	300	110	190	
LIBRARIANS	270	100	170	
AUDIO VISUAL SPECIALISTS	30	10	20	
PERSONNEL, LABOR REL. SPECIALISTS	120	70	50	
PERSONNEL, LABOR REL. SPECIALISTS	70	40	30	
EMPLOYMENT INTERVIEWERS	50	30	20	
RECREATION WORKERS	70	50	20	
SOCIAL WORKERS	190	80	110	
CASEWORKERS	190	80	110	
COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION WORKERS	*	*	*	
VOCATIONAL, EDUC. COUNSELORS	90	40	50	
ALL OTHER PROFESSIONAL WORKERS	510	300	210	
TECHNICAL DIRECTORS	*	*	0	
SAFETY INSPECTORS	10	*	*	
UNDERWRITERS	20	10	10	
APPRAISERS	*	*	*	
COST ESTIMATORS	70	40	30	
CREDIT ANALYSTS, CHIEF	*	*	*	
CREDIT ANALYSTS	20	10	10	
TITLE EXAMINERS &/OR ABSTRACTORS	*	*	*	
ESTIMATORS, PRINTING SERVICES	0	0	0	
INVESTIGATORS. INSURANCE	0	0	0	
APPRAISERS, REAL ESTATE	20	10	10	
ASSESSORS	10	*	10	
CLAIMS TAKERS, UNEMP. BENEFITS	*	*	*	
BROKER'S FL. REPS., SEC. TRADRS. ETC.	0	0	0	
SPECIAL AGENTS, INSURANCE	*	*	*	

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1976 - 1982 WITH OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENING 1976-1982	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK
TRAVEL AGTS, TR. ACCOM. APPRAISERS	10	10	*	
CLAIM EXAMINERS, PRPTY/ CSLTY INSURANCE	*	*	*	
ALL OTHER PROFESSIONAL	350	220	130	
MANAGERS, OFFICIALS, PROPRIETORS	5,750	2,670	3,080	The demand for retail trade sales managers is expected to be great as the population increases and moves into the suburbs and suburban shopping centers develop, however the growth for retail sales managers will be less than that for the total for all occupations. Employment of administrators and public inspectors is expected to grow slightly slower than the average for all occupations. Job opportunities for construction inspectors best for applicants who have some college education because of the increasing complexity of construction technology and the trend toward the establishment of minimum professional standards. Demand for other public inspectors such as health and regulatory inspectors, and occupational safety inspectors should continue to increase because of such underlying factors as public concern for improved quality and safety of consumer products, and the growing concern for occupational safety and health and consumer safety. Employment of other managers, officers, & proprietors, and demonstrators is expected to grow faster than the average for all occupations.
SALES MANAGERS	140	70	70	
SALES MANAGERS	140	70	70	
ADMINISTRATORS, PUB INSPECTORS	80	30	50	
CONSTRUCTION INSPECTORS, PUB. AD.	30	10	20	
INSPECTORS, EX CONST, PUB ADM.	20	10	10	
POSTMASTERS & MAIL SUPERINTS.	20	10	10	
OTHER MANAGERS, OFFICIALS, PROPS.	5,530	2,570	2,960	
RAILROAD CONDUCTORS	10	*	10	
OTHER MGRS., ADMINISTRATORS	5,520	2,570	2,950	
MANAGERS, STORE	800	370	430	
MANAGERS, AUTO SERVICE DEPT.	40	20	20	
MANAGERS, AUTO PARTS DEPT.	30	10	20	
WHOLESALERS	120	50	70	
ALL OTHER MANAGERS	4,540	2,130	2,410	
SALES WORKERS	3,870	1,750	2,120	Employment outlook for insurance agents and brokers is expected to grow at a slower rate than the average for all occupations. The volume of insurance sales will continue to soar but the employment of agents and brokers will not keep pace with the rising level of insurance sales because more policies will be sold to groups and by mail. Employment growth expected to be much greater than the average for all occupations. The favorable outlook will stem primarily from increased demand for home purchases and rental units. Employment growth for other sales workers is expected to be greater than the average for all occupations. Prospects are expected to be good because sales is a large occupation and turnover is high. Most openings will occur as experienced full and part time workers leave their jobs.
DEMONSTRATORS	160	80	80	
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS	280	100	180	
SALES AGENTS, SALES REPS, INSURANCE	280	100	180	
REAL ESTATE AGENTS, BROKERS	80	30	50	
REAL ESTATE BROKERS	20	10	10	
SALES AGENTS, SALES REPS, REAL ESTATE	70	30	40	
STOCK & BOND SALES AGENTS	10	0	10	
SALES AGENTS, SALES REPS, SECURITY	10	0	10	
OTHER SALES WORKERS	3,350	1,530	1,820	
SALES CLERKS	2,090	990	1,100	
VENDORS	*	*	*	
CONTRIBUTING SOLICITORS	0	0	0	
CRATING & MOVING ESTIMATORS	*	*	*	
ALL OTHER SALES WORKERS	1,250	530	720	

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1976 - 1982 WITH OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENING 1976-1982	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK
CLERICAL WORKERS	11,220	5,670	5,550	Employment growth expected to be faster than the average for all occupations. Demand will be higher for those applicants who are familiar with a wide range of office machines and procedures. Extensive opportunities available for temporary or part time work for highly skilled applicants. The prospects for office machine operators is greater than the average for all occupations. Because of the expansion of computerized record keeping and processing systems, the demand for computer operators is expected to be strong. Employment opportunities is expected to be greater than the average for all occupations. Bank tellers are expected to grow faster than the average for all occupations as banks expand services. Because the occupation is large and turnover is high many cashiers will be needed because of separation from the occupation, as well as, from growth. Employment opportunities for collectors should be best in collection agencies, where replacement needs continue to be high and in retail trade firms. Employment opportunities for file clerks is expected to be good as business expansion creates a need for more and better record keeping. In addition a large number of file clerks will be needed each year to replace those workers who separate from the occupation. Employment of claims adjusters is expected to grow nearly as fast as the average for all occupations as the number of insurance claims continues to increase. The outlook for receptionists is good. This is largely because so many receptionists work for firms providing business, personal, and professional services, and more and more firms recognize the importance of the receptionist in promoting good public relations. Employment for shipping and receiving clerks is expected to grow more slowly than the average for all occupations. Several hundred jobs will become available each year as employment grows and as workers separate from the occupation
STENOS, TYPISTS, SECRETARIES	2,630	1,150	1,480	
SECRETARIES	1,930	810	1,120	
STENOGRAPHERS	220	110	110	
TYPISTS	490	240	250	
OFFICE MACHINE OPERATORS	440	240	200	
BOOKKEEPING, BILLING OPERS.	230	120	110	
BOOKKEEPING/BILLING MACH. OPS.	160	80	80	
PROOF MACHINE OPERATORS	60	40	20	
TRANSIT CLERK	*	*	*	
COMPUTER, PERIPHERAL EQUIP. OPERATORS	50	40	10	
COMPUTER OPERATORS	40	30	10	
PERIPHERAL EDP EQPT. OPER.	10	10	*	
DUPLICATING MACHINE OPERATOR	*	*	*	
KEYPUNCH OPERATORS	120	60	60	
TABULATING MACHINE OPERATORS	10	*	*	
ALL OTHER OFFICE MACHINE OPERS.	20	10	10	
OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS	8,160	4,290	3,870	
BANK TELLERS	390	250	140	
NEW ACCOUNT TELLERS	50	30	20	
TELLERS	340	220	120	
BOOKKEEPERS	960	480	480	
ACCOUNTING CLERKS	310	150	160	
BOOKKEEPING, HAND	650	330	320	
CASHIERS	1,250	700	550	
CLERICAL SUPERVISORS	160	100	60	
COLLECTORS, BILL & ACCOUNT	100	50	50	
COUNTER CLERKS, EX FOOD	330	180	150	
CAR RENTAL CLERKS	10	10	*	
DESK CLERKS	170	110	60	
ORDER CLERKS	140	60	80	
CIRCULATION CLERKS	10	*	*	
CLASSIFIED AD CLERKS, NEWSPAPER	*	*	*	
TELEPHONE AD TAKERS, NEWSPAPER	*	*	*	
DESK CLERKS, BOWLING FLOOR	10	*	*	
COUNTER CLERKS, TELEGRAPH OFFICE	0	0	0	
DISPATCHER, STARTERS, VEHICLE	10	10	*	
DISPATCHERS, AIRPLANE	0	0	0	
DISPATCHERS, POLICE, FIRE, AMBULANCE	10	10	*	
ESTIMATORS, INVESTIGATORS, NEC	60	30	30	
ADJUSTMENT CLERKS	20	10	10	
CHECKING CLERKS	*	*	*	
CLAIMS CLERKS	20	10	10	
CREDIT REPORTERS	10	10	*	
LOAN CLOSERS, NEW CONSTRUCTION	10	*	*	
CUSTOMER SERV REPS, PRINT & PUBLISHING	*	*	*	

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1976 - 1982 WITH OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENINGS 1976-1982	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK
BOX ESTIMATORS	*	*	*	for various reasons. Employment for stock clerks is expected to grow faster than the average for all occupations, however, growth will be slowed somewhat as computers are used increasingly for inventory control. Employment for telephone operators is expected to grow faster than the average for all occupations. Employment for all other clerical workers is expected to grow faster than the average for all occupations. More than two thousand workers will be needed each year, nearly one-half will be due to growth while the remainder will be to replace those workers who separate from the occupations for various reasons.
PRODUCTION CLERKS	140	90	50	
FILE CLERKS	190	90	100	
FILE CLERKS	110	60	50	
PERSONNEL CLERKS	70	30	40	
ADMISSION EVALUATORS	*	*	*	
CLAIM ADJUSTERS	*	*	*	
CLAIM EXAMINERS, INSURANCE	*	*	*	
CLAIM ADJUSTERS	*	*	*	
LIBRARY ASSISTANTS	100	40	60	
MAIL CARRIERS, POSTAL SERVICE	170	60	110	
MAIL HANDLER, EX POSTAL SERVICE	0	0	0	
MESSENGERS & OFFICE HELPERS	20	10	10	
MESSENGERS, BANK	*	*	*	
MESSENGERS	10	10	*	
METER READERS, UTILITIES	40	30	10	
PAYROLL, TIME KEEPING CLKS.	130	60	70	
POSTAL CLERKS	50	20	30	
PROOFREADERS	10	10	*	
RECEPTIONISTS	430	200	230	
RECEPTIONISTS	280	130	150	
SWITCHBD OPS/RECPTIONISTS	150	70	80	
TRAVEL COUNSELORS, AUTO CLB.	*	*	*	
SHIPPING, RECEIVING CLERKS	370	240	130	
SHIPPING RECEIVING CLERKS	200	130	70	
SHIPPING PACKERS	170	110	60	
MANIFEST CLERKS	0	0	0	
STATISTICAL CLERKS	40	20	20	
ACTUARIAL CLERKS	*	0	*	
BROKERAGE CLERKS	0	0	0	
RATERS	30	20	10	
WORKSHEET CLERKS	*	*	0	
METER READER, TAXI	*	0	*	
TALLY CLERKS, SAW MILL	*	*	*	
COURT CLERKS	10	*	*	
INSURANCE CHECKERS	*	*	*	
STOCK CLERKS, STORE KEEPERS	510	300	210	
PROCUREMENT CLERKS	20	10	10	
STOCK CLERKS, STOCKRM, WAREHS, ETC.	480	280	200	
YARD CLERKS	*	0	*	
TELEGRAPH OPERATORS	*	*	*	
TELEPHONE OPERATORS	270	140	130	
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS	100	50	50	
CENTRAL OFFICE OPERATORS	150	80	70	
DIRECTORY ASSISTANCE OPERS.	20	10	10	
PRIVATE BRANCH SERVICE ADVISORS	*	*	*	
SERVICE OBSERVERS	*	*	*	
TICKET STATION, EXPRESS AGTS.	20	10	10	
STATION AGENTS	*	*	*	
TRANSPORTATION AGENTS	10	*	10	
WEIGHERS	20	10	10	

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1976 - 1982 WITH OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENINGS 1976-1982	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK
CRAFTS & KINDRED WORKERS	8,530	5,390	3,140	Employment expected to grow faster
CONSTRUCTION CRAFTS WKRS.	2,360	1,550	810	Than the average for all occupations.
CARPENTERS	710	410	300	Since construction activity is sen-
BRICKMASONS & STONEMASONS	140	110	30	sitive to changes in the State's
BRICKLAYERS	140	110	30	economy the number of openings may
STONE MASONS	0	0	0	fluctuate sharply from year to year.
REFRACTORY MATERIALS REPAIRERS	*	*	*	Job opportunities for carpenters are expected to be plentiful because of
BULLDOZER OPERATOR	20	10	10	the occupation. As population and
CEMENT & CONCRETE FINISHERS	70	50	20	business growth create a need for
CEMENT MASON	70	50	20	new homes, factories, offices, and
CONCRETE WALL GRINDER OPERS.	0	0	0	other structures, the demand for
CONCRETE RUBBERS	0	0	0	brickmasons and stonemasons will grow.
CONCRETE STONE FINISHERS	0	0	0	The greater use of concrete as a
TERRAZZO WORKERS	*	*	0	building material will enhance the
ELECTRICIANS	360	260	100	demand for cement and concrete fin-
EXCAVATING, GRADING MACH. OPERS.	290	200	90	ishers. For every ten electricians
CONCRETE MIXER OPERS.	*	*	*	who leave the occupation for various
DREDGE OPERATORS	*	*	*	reasons, twenty-six will be needed
FINE-GRADERS	0	0	0	as a result of growth. Employment
FORM TAMPER OPERATORS, ETC.	*	*	0	for excavating and grading machine
HEAVY EQPT. OPERATORS	270	190	80	operators is expected to grow faster
BATCH PLANT OPERATORS	*	*	*	than the total for all occupations.
BALLAST CLEAN MACH. OPERS.	*	*	*	Population and business growth will
PAINTERS, CONSTRUCTION, MAINT.	270	160	110	create a rising demand for new houses
PAPERHANGERS	*	*	*	and buildings and more painters will
PLASTERERS	10	*	10	be needed to paint these structures.
PLUMBERS & PIPEFITTERS	330	220	110	Plumbing will become more important
FITTERS, PIPELAYING	0	0	0	in many types of construction simply
PLUMBERS &/OR PIPEFITTERS	330	220	110	because a larger portion of homes
ROOFERS	50	40	10	will have air conditioning equipment,
STRUCTURAL STEEL WORKERS	80	70	10	solar heating devices and appliances
TILE SETTERS	20	10	10	such as kitchen waste disposal systems.
TILE SETTERS	20	10	10	New construction and repairs on exist-
CEILING TILE INSTLRS. FLR LA	*	*	*	ing roofs will provide a significant
BLUE COLLAR WKRS. SUPERVISOR	1,030	590	440	amount of job opportunities for roofers.
SUPERVISORS, NONWORKING	1,030	590	440	Employment of blue-collar worker super-
METALWKG CRAFTS WKRS, EX MECH	770	560	210	visor is expected to grow slightly
BLACKSMITHS	*	*	*	slower than the average for all occu-
BOILERMAKERS	30	20	10	pations. Many job openings will arise
HEAT TREATERS, ANNEALERS, ETC	30	20	10	as experienced supervisors retire, die,
FORGE & HAMMER OPERATORS	*	*	0	or transfer to other occupations. Em-
FORGING PRESS OPERATORS	0	0	0	ployment of boilermakers is expected to
HAMMERSMITHS, OPEN DIE	*	*	0	grow faster than the average for all
JOB & DIE SETTERS, METAL	90	70	20	occupations. The construction of new
MACHINE TOOL SETTERS, METALWRK	70	50	20	electric power plants, the expansion
PUNCH PRESS SETTERS, METAL	20	10	*	of other industries that use boiler
SETTERS, PLASTIC MOLDING MACH	10	10	*	products, such as the chemical and
MACHINISTS	200	130	70	petroleum industries will create a
LAYOUT MARKERS, METAL	30	20	10	need for additional boilers and will
MACHINISTS	170	110	60	cause employment to increase. Expansion
MILLWRIGHTS	120	80	40	in metalworking industries will result in

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1976 - 1982 WITH OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENING 1976-1982	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK
MOLDERS, METAL	10	10	*	a continued need for job and die setters, however, the growth of this occupation may be limited by the use of electrical discharge machines and numerically controlled machines. As population and income rise, growth in the demand for machined goods such as household appliances and industrial products, will cause a significant demand for machines. Employment of millwrights is expected to grow faster than the average for all occupations as new plants are built, as existing plant layouts are improved, and as increasingly complex machinery is installed and maintained.
MOLDERS, BENCH &/OR FLR.	*	*	*	
MOLDERS, MACHINE (METAL)	10	*	*	
PATTERN & MODEL MAKERS	0	0	0	
MODEL & MOLD MAKERS, PLASTER	0	0	0	
MODEL MAKERS, POTTERY	0	0	0	
ROLLERS & FINISHERS, METAL	*	*	*	
FINISHERS, CARD TENDER	0	0	0	
GUIDE SETTERS	*	*	0	
MANIPULATORS, ROLLING	*	*	0	
ROUGHERS	0	0	0	
SPEED OPERATORS	*	*	0	
SHEET METAL WORKERS, TINSMITHS	220	170	50	
TOOLMAKERS & DIEMAKERS	60	50	10	
MECHS., REPAIRERS, INSTALLERS	1,700	910	790	Employment of air conditioning, heating and refrigeration mechanics is expected to grow faster than the average for all occupations. An increase in household formation and rising personal income should result in a rapid increase of centrally heated and air-conditioned homes. Additionally, as the population increases, more refrigeration equipment will be needed in the production, storage and marketing of food and other perishables. As the number of motor vehicles increases and the number of traffic accidents increases, the demand for auto body repairers is expected to be great. Reasons underlying the expected growth of automobile mechanics are expansion of the driving age population and consumer purchasing power, and because a greater number of automobiles will be equipped with pollution control and safety devices, air conditioning, and other features that increase maintenance requirements. Employment for heavy equipment mechanics is expected to grow more slowly than the average for all occupations. The number of household appliances in use is expected to increase very rapidly as a result of increases in population and income. Maintaining this large number of appliances will increase the need for household appliance installers, mechanics, and repairers. Numerous improvements in machines and production processes will continue to
AIR COND, HEATING, REFRIG MECHANICS	130	100	30	
REFRIG MECHANICS, A/C MECHS.	90	70	20	
FURNACE INSTALLERS & REPRS.	30	20	10	
OIL BURNER INSTLRS, SERVICE	10	*	*	
AIRCRAFT MECHANICS	20	10	10	
AUTO SEAT COVER, TOP INSTLRS.	10	*	10	
AUTO BODY REPAIRERS	70	50	20	
AUTO MECHANICS	450	280	170	
AUTOMOTIVE MECHANICS	450	280	170	
AUTO REPR. SERVICE ESTIMTRS.	*	*	*	
DATA PROCESSING MACH. MECHS.	*	*	0	
FARM EQPT MECHANICS	*	*	*	
HEAVY EQPT MECHS, INCL DIESEL	450	220	230	
ENGINEERING EQPT MECHANICS	60	40	20	
HYDROELECTRIC MACH. MECHS. ETC	10	10	*	
MINE MACHINERY MECHANICS	30	10	20	
MARINE MECHANICS/REPAIRERS	20	10	10	
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS	250	140	110	
POWER TRANSFORMER REPRS.	*	*	*	
KNITTING MACHINE FIXERS	30	20	10	
SECTION REPAIRERS & SETTERS	70	0	70	
HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCE MECHANICS	30	20	10	
ELECTRIC METER INSTALLRS ETC.	*	*	*	
GAS METER INSTALLERS	*	*	*	
HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCE INSTLRS.	10	*	*	
WATER METER INSTALLERS	0	0	0	
HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCE REPRS.	20	10	*	
LOOM FIXERS	140	0	140	
OFF MACH SERVICERS/CASH REG SERVICERS	30	20	10	
RADIO, TELEVISION REPAIRERS	30	20	10	
RADIO MECHANICS	*	*	*	
TV SERVICERS & REPRS. ETC.	30	20	10	
RAILROAD CAR SHOP REPAIRERS	10	*	*	

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1976 - 1982 WITH OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

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SIGNAL MAINTAINERS	*	*	*	reduce demand for loom fixers. Employment opportunities for qualified office machine servicers are good. Radio and television repairers is expected to grow more slowly than the average for all occupations. However, rising personal incomes will allow consumers to purchase more radios, television sets, phonographs and tape recorders which will continue the demand for these workers. Other mechanics and repairers overall will grow more slowly than the average for all occupations but occupations such as electric motor repairers, instrument repairers, and diesel mechanics will grow faster than the average for all occupations.
CAR REPAIRERS	*	*	*	
OTHER MECHANICS & REPRS.	320	170	150	
BICYCLE REPAIRERS	*	*	*	
CAMERA REPAIRERS	0	0	0	
ELECTRIC MOTOR REPAIRERS	20	10	10	
ELECTRIC TOOL REPAIRERS	0	0	0	
ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENT REPRS.	*	*	*	
GASOLINE ENGINE, MOWER REPRS.	0	0	0	
GUNSMITHS	*	*	*	
INSTRUMENT REPAIRERS, OPTICAL	0	0	0	
LOCKSMITHS	*	*	*	
COIN MACHINE SERVICERS, REPRS.	20	10	10	
SEWING MACHINE MECHANICS	20	*	*	
PROTECTIVE SIGNAL INST/REPRS.	10	10	0	
INSTRUMENT REPAIRERS	60	40	20	
DIESEL MECHANICS	50	30	20	
ELECTROMEDICAL EQPT REPAIRERS	*	*	*	
PINSETTER MECH., AUTOMATIC	*	*	*	
SIGN ERECTORS	*	*	*	
ALL OTHER MECHANICS & REPRS.	140	70	70	
PRINTING TRADE CRAFTS WORKERS	170	100	70	Employment of printing trade craft workers is expected to grow faster than the average for all occupations. Bookbinders is expected to grow faster than the average for all occupations in spite of the fact that growth will be limited by the increasing mechanization of bindery occupations. The fast growth rate of compositors and typesetters is not expected to continue because of the trend to high-speed phototypesetting and typesetting computers. Employment of lithographic workers is expected to increase in response to continued growth of offset printing. Photoengravers, on the other hand, is expected to decline as many firms switch from letterpress to offset printing. Despite the increased use of faster and more efficient presses, more press and plate printers will be needed because of the growth in the amount of printed material.
BOOKBINDERS	20	10	10	
BOOKBINDERS	*	*	*	
SETTERS, BINDERY MACHINE	*	*	*	
BINDERY WORKERS	20	10	10	
COMPOSITORS & TYPESETTERS	40	30	10	
COMPOSITORS &/OR TYPESETTERS	0	0	0	
HAND COMPOSITORS	*	*	*	
IMPOSERS & MAKEUP ARRANGERS	*	*	*	
LINECASTING MACHINE OPERATORS	*	*	*	
LINECASTING MACHINE TENDERS	0	0	0	
PHOTOTYPESETTING MACH MONITORS	*	*	*	
PHOTOTYPESETTER OPERATORS	*	*	0	
STRIKE-ON MACHINE OPERATORS	0	0	0	
LINECASTING MACH KEYBD OPERS.	10	*	*	
MONOTYPE KEYBD OPERATORS	0	0	0	
PASTEUP MEN/WOMEN	10	*	*	
PHOTOTYPESETTING MACH KEYBD OPERATORS	*	*	*	
ELECTROTYPERS, STEROTYPERS	*	*	*	
ELCECTROTYPERS	0	0	0	
STEREOTYPERS	*	*	*	
ENGRAVERS, EX PHOTOENGRAVERS	*	*	*	
ETCHERS &/OR ENGRAVERS	*	*	*	
PHOTOENGRAVERS, LITHOGRAPHERS	30	20	10	
STRIPPERS	*	*	*	
CAMERA OPERATORS, PRINTING	10	*	*	
PHOTOENGRAVERS	10	0	0	
PRESS & PLATE PRINTERS	70	50	20	
PRESS OPERATORS, PLATE PRINTERS	20	10	10	
OFFSET LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS OPERATORS	30	20	10	
PLATEMAKERS	*	*	*	
FLEXOGRAPHIC PRESS OPERATORS	*	*	0	
GRAVURE PRESS OPERATORS	*	*	0	
LETTER PRESS OPERATORS	20	10	10	
LETTERSET PRESS OPERATORS	*	*	0	

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
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OCCUPATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENING 1976-1982	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK
TRANSP, PUB UTIL CRAFT WKRS.	370	300	70	Employment of transportation and public utility craft workers is expected to grow faster than the average for all occupations. Because of the need to construct and maintain transmission and distribution lines, the demand for linemen will be substantial. A rising population and increased personal income should cause employment of telephone repairers and installers to increase.
ELEC POWER LINE INST, RPRS.	170	140	30	
LINE INSTALLERS, REPAIRERS	160	30	30	
TROUBLE SHOOTERS, POWER LINE	*	*	*	
LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS	20	0	20	
HOSTLERS	*	0	*	
LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS	20	0	20	
POWER STATION OPERATORS	10	*	10	
SWITCHBD OPRS, GENERATING PLANT	*	*	*	
DISPATCHERS, LOAD	10	*	*	
TELEPHONE INSTALLERS, REPAIRERS	170	150	20	
INSTALLERS, REPAIRERS, SEC MAINTS.	*	*	*	
INSTALLERS, REPAIRERS TELE.	0	0	0	
STATION INSTALLERS	60	50	10	
TELEGRAPH EQUPT. MAINTNRS.	*	*	0	
AUTOMATIC MAINTAINERS	0	0	0	
CABLE REPAIRERS	10	10	*	
CABLE INSTALLERS	*	*	0	
FRAME WIRERS	10	*	*	
CENTRAL OFFICE REPAIRERS	30	30	*	
TROUBLE LOCATORS, TEST DESK	20	20	*	
TELEGRAPH PLANT MAINTAINERS	*	*	0	
SHOP REPAIRERS, INSTRUMENT	*	*	0	
TELETYPE INSTALLERS	30	20	10	
OTHER CRAFTS, KINDRED WORKERS	2,120	1,370	750	Employment of other craft and kindred workers is expected to be favorable over the next few years. Population increases will increase the demand for baked goods, however, labor saving technological innovations will reduce the demand for bakers. Employment of carpet cutters and layers is expected to increase because of the expected expansion in construction and the more widespread use of carpeting. Dental laboratory technician is expected to grow rapidly because of the expansion of dental prepayment plans and the increasing number of people who require dentures. Employment opportunities will be particularly favorable for opticians since the demand for eyeglasses is increasing. State programs to provide eye care for low-income families, union health insurance plans, and medicare will stimulate growth. Also, the growing variety of frame styles and colors may encourage individuals to buy more than one pair of glasses. Industrial growth will result in an increased use of large boilers and auxiliary equipment in factories, powerplants, and other buildings, thus creating the need for more stationary engineers. The demand for general maintenance repairers will
BAKERS	40	20	20	
BAKERS	40	20	20	
BENCH HANDS	0	0	0	
CABINETMAKERS	40	20	20	
CARPET CUTTERS, CARPET LAYERS	10	10	*	
CRANE, DERRICK, HOIST OCCUPS.	80	60	20	
CRANE, DERRICK, HOIST OCCUPS.	70	50	20	
LOADER ENGINEERS	10	*	*	
YARDER ENGINEERS	*	*	*	
MERCHAN DISPLAYERS & WINDOW TRIMMERS	10	*	*	
DENTAL LAB TECHNICIAN	40	30	10	
FURNITURE FINISHERS	10	*	*	
GLAZIERS	20	10	10	
GLASS INSTALLERS	*	*	*	
GLAZIERS	20	10	10	
INSPECTORS, LOG & NUMBER	20	10	10	
LOG INSPECTORS, GRADERS, SCALERS	*	*	*	
LUMBER GRADERS	*	*	*	
VENEER GRADERS	*	*	*	
OTHER INSPECTION OCCUPATIONS	700	440	260	
INSPECTORS	530	320	210	
TESTERS	170	120	50	
JEWELERS & WATCHMAKERS	20	10	10	
JEWELERS &/OR SILVERSMITHS	10	*	*	
WATCHMAKERS	10	*	*	
MILLERS, GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED	*	*	*	
MILLERS	*	*	*	

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OCCUPATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENING 1976-1982	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK
MOTION PICTURE PROJECTIONISTS	10	*	*	
OPTICIANS, LENS GRINDERS, POLISHERS	200	160	40	Increase as a result of the growth in population resulting in more homes, office buildings, and factories
LENS GRINDERS	180	150	30	that need maintenance and repair.
OPTICIANS, DISP &/OR OPTIC MECHANICS	20	10	10	
SHIPFITTERS	10	*	*	
SHOE REPAIRERS	10	*	10	
SHOE REPAIRERS	10	*	10	
STATIONARY ENGINEERS	80	50	30	
CONTROL ROOM OPERATORS, STEAM	20	10	10	
STATIONARY ENGINEERS	30	10	20	
WATER TREATMENT PLANT OPERS.	30	20	10	
TAILORS	50	20	30	
ALTERATION TAILORS	40	20	20	
SAMPLE MAKERS	10	*	*	
UPHOLSTERERS	40	20	20	
FURNITURE UPHOLSTERERS	10	*	*	
UPHOLSTERY TRIMMERS	*	*	*	
UPHOLSTERERS	20	10	10	
UPHOLSTERY CUTTERS	*	*	*	
CRAFTS & KINDRED WORKERS, NEC	730	490	240	
INSTRUCTORS, APPAREL & TEXT MACHINE	20	*	20	
MACHINE SETTERS, PAPER GOODS	10	10	*	
MAINTENANCE REPAIRERS, GEN. UTILITIES	410	280	130	
ALL OTHER SKILLED CRAFTS WORKERS	290	200	90	
OPERATIVES	12,120	6,220	5,900	
OPERATIVES, EX TRANSPORTATION	8,470	4,130	4,340	Employment of semiskilled metalworking
SEMISKILLED METALWORKING OPERS.	990	770	220	operatives is expected to grow faster
DRILL PRESS OPERATIVES	100	70	30	than the average for all occupations.
DRILL PRESS/BORING MACHINE OPERATORS	100	70	30	The expected demand for drill press operatives will be as a result of
FURNACE TNDRS, SMELTERS, POURERS	10	10	*	expansion in industries that use drill presses such as energy related industr
GRINDING/ABRADING MACH OPRS. METAL	90	70	20	Growth in population and business activity is expected to stimulate the
HEATERS, METAL	*	*	0	construction of new and renovation of
LATHE, MILLING MACH OPERATIVES	160	130	30	old buildings resulting in the need
VENEER LATHE OPERATORS	*	*	*	for more lathers. More machine tool
LATHE OPERATORS, WOOD	*	*	*	operators will be needed as metalworki
LATHE/TURN MACH OPERS., METAL	100	80	20	industries expand their output.
MILLING/PLANTING MACH. OPERS.	50	40	10	
SHAPER &/OR ROUTER OPERATORS	*	*	*	
METAL PLATERS	20	10	10	
ELECTROPLATERS	10	10	*	
DIP PLATERS, NONELECTROLYTIC	*	*	*	
OTHER PRECISION MACH OPERS.	150	120	30	
BORING MACHINE OPERATORS WOOD	*	*	*	
MACHINE TOOL OPERATORS, COMBO	90	70	20	
MACH. TOOL OPERS., NUM CONTRL.	20	20	*	
WOOD MACHINISTS	20	10	10	
MACH. TOOL OPERS., TOOL RM.	10	10	*	

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OCCUPATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENING 1976-1982	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK
PUNCH, STAMPING PRESS OPRS.	120	100	20	Employment of semiskilled textile operatives is expected to grow more slowly than the average for all occupations. More than five times as many workers will be needed to replace workers who leave the occupation than as a result of growth. Labor-saving machinery and the use of synthetic fibers increase worker productivity. Numerous improvements in machines and production processes will continue to reduce demand for workers in yarn manufacturing and weaving.
PUNCH PRESS OPERS. METAL	100	80	20	
POWER BRAKE, BENDING MACH OPERATORS, METAL	20	20	*	
WELDERS & FLAMECUTTERS	350	270	80	
SEMISKILLED TEXTILE OPERATORS	1,870	290	1,580	
CARDING, LAPPING, COMBING OPRS.	180	*	180	
CARD GRINDERS	10	0	10	
CARD TNDRS, COMBER TNDRS, ETC	70	*	70	
DRAWING-IN MACHINE TENDERS	10	*	10	
PICKER TENDERS	20	*	20	
SLUBBER TENDERS	40	0	40	
DRAWER-IN, HAND	10	0	10	
KNITTERS, LOOPERS & TOPPERS	120	60	60	
KNITTERS, FULL FASHND GARMENTS	*	*	*	
KNITTING MACHINE OPERATORS	100	50	50	
LOOPERS, HOSIERY	10	*	10	
WARP KNITTING MACH. OPERATORS	*	*	*	
SPINNERS, TWISTERS & WINDERS	980	150	830	
BEAM WARPER TNDRS &/OR BEAMERS	50	*	40	
BOBBIN WINDERS, MACH/SEWING MACH	*	*	*	
CLOTH OR CARPET WINDERS	10	*	10	
CREELERS, YARN	120	40	80	
DOFFERS	200	20	180	
DRESSER TENDERS	*	*	*	
LOOM WINDER TENDERS	10	*	10	
QUILLING MACHINE OPERATORS	20	0	20	
SPEEDER TENDERS	20	0	20	
SPINNERS, FRAME	210	0	210	
THREADERS, KNIT GOODS	*	*	*	
WARP TYING MACHINE TENDERS	30	0	30	
WINDER OPERATORS, AUTOMATIC	90	30	60	
YARN WINDERS	140	50	90	
SPOOLER OPERATORS, AUTOMATIC	60	0	60	
ROPE LAYING MACHINE OPERATORS	*	*	*	
WEAVERS	320	*	320	
NEEDLE-FELT-MAKING MACH. OPERATORS, ETC.	*	*	*	
SMASH HANDS	20	0	20	
WEAVERS	290	0	290	
OTHER TEXTILE OPERATIVES	270	80	190	
BLEACH-RANGE OPRS., KNIT GDS. BLEACHERS	10	*	*	
BOARDING MACH. OPERS., HOSIERY	*	*	*	
BURLERS	*	*	*	
CLOTH FEEDERS &/OR BACK TNDRS.	30	10	20	
CLOTH FINISHING RANGE TENDERS	30	10	20	
CLOTH FINISHING RANGE OP, CHIEF	30	10	20	
CLOTH SHRINKING MACH OPERS.	10	*	*	
DRY CANS OPERATORS, CLOTH	10	*	*	
HARNESS BUILDERS, LOOM CHNGRS. ETC.	10	0	10	
HARNESS PLACERS	10	0	10	
MERCERIZER OPERS. & MANGLE TENDERS	10	*	*	
NAPPER TENDERS	*	*	*	
OPENER TENDERS/WASTE MACH TNDRS	20	0	20	
SCREEN PRINTING MACHINE OPERS.	10	*	*	

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SLASHER TENDERS	20	0	20	
TENTER FRAME OPERATORS	20	10	10	
FOLDERS, HAND	30	10	20	
SEMISKILLED PACKING, INSPECTING OPERATORS	720	430	290	Employment of semiskilled packing and inspecting operatives is expected to grow faster than the average for all occupations. Most of the anticipated growth will be due to expansion in the industries.
CHECKERS, EXAMINERS, ETC. MFG.	*	*	*	
GRADERS & SORTERS, MFG.	*	*	*	
PACKERS, WRAPPERS, EX MEAT, PROD.	720	430	290	
PRODUCTION PACKAGERS	390	220	170	
BUNDLERS	20	*	20	
BAGGERS	300	200	100	
WRAPPING MACH. OPERATORS	*	*	*	
OTHER OPERATIVES, EX TRANS	4,900	2,640	2,260	Employment of other operatives, except transportation, is expected to grow faster than the average for all occupations. Many insulation workers will be needed to install energy-saving insulation in new homes and businesses, and insulation of boilers and pipes in new factories and power plants. Assemblers will be needed in manufacturing plants to produce goods for the economy. Surveyor helpers will be needed to help lay out streets, shopping centers, housing developments and recreation areas as urban areas develop.
ASBESTOS & INSULATION WKRS.	90	70	20	
ASSEMBLERS	1,100	810	290	
ASSEMBLERS, HAND	1,090	800	290	
PLASTIC TOP INSTALLERS	*	*	*	
WIRERS, ELECTRONIC	*	*	*	
COIL FINISHERS	*	*	*	
BLASTERS	*	0	*	
SURVEYOR HELPERS	40	30	10	
CLOTHING IRONERS & PRESSERS	110	50	60	
PRESSERS, HAND	10	*	*	
PRESSERS, MACHINE	40	20	20	
PRESSERS, MACHINE, LAUNDRY	50	20	30	
SHAPERS & PRESSERS	*	*	*	
CUTTING OPERATIVES, NEC	50	30	20	
BIAS MACHINE OPERATORS	*	*	*	
AUTOMATIC CLIPPERS, VENEER	*	*	*	
PATTERN CUTTERS	*	*	*	
RUBBER GOODS CUTTER-FINISHER OPERATORS	10	10	0	
STAPLE CUTTERS	10	*	*	
TENONER OPERATORS	*	*	*	
VENEER JOINTER OPERATORS	*	*	*	
DRESSMAKERS, EXC FACTORY	10	*	10	
DRILLERS, EARTH	*	*	*	
DRY WALL INSTALLERS, LATHERS	30	30	*	
DRY WALL APPLICATORS	10	10	*	
LATHERS	*	*	*	
TAPERS	10	10	0	
DYERS	60	30	30	The demand for skilled dyers will become more essential as textile machinery increases in complexity.
AGER OPERATORS	*	*	*	
BEAM DYER OPERS., PKG DYE MACHINE OPERATORS	10	*	*	
DYE RANGE OPERS/SP DYE BECK TENDERS	30	20	10	
DYE REEL OPERS, JIGGRS, PAD MACHINE OPERATORS	10	*	*	
DYE TUB OPERS, RANDOM DYERS ETCH	10	*	*	
SKEIN YARN DYERS	*	*	*	
FILERS, POLISHERS, SANDERS BUFFERS	140	100	40	
FILERS, GRINDERS, BUFFERS, CHIPPERS	140	100	40	
SANDBLASTERS/SHOTBLASTERS	*	*	*	

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1976 - 1982 WITH OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENING 1976-1982	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK
DIE POLISHER, WIRE &/OR TUBES	*	*	*	
GARAGE WORKERS, GAS STATION ATTENDANTS	310	160	150	Employment of gas station attendants is expected to grow more slowly than the average for all occupations as
FUEL PUMP ATTENDANTS, LUBRICATORS	250	120	130	cars get better gas mileage, and the
TIRE CHANGERS	60	30	30	trend toward self-service gas stations
LAUNDRY, DRYCLEANING OPERS, NEC	150	70	80	continues. Labor-saving machinery
MARKERS, CLASSIFIERS, ASSEMBLERS	30	10	20	and more efficient methods of cleaning and finishing laundry will enable the
SPOTTERS, DRYCLEANING	*	*	*	industry to do more work with fewer
WASHERS, MACH &/OR STARCHERS	30	10	20	laundry and drycleaning operatives.
DRYCLEANING MACH. OPERATORS	10	*	10	
LAUNDRY OPERATORS, SMALL ESTABLISHMENT	50	30	20	
RUG CLEANERS, MACHINE	*	*	*	
FOLDERS, LAUNDRY	20	*	10	
WASHERS, SYNTHETIC FIBERS	*	*	*	
MEAT CUTTERS, BUTCHERS	70	40	30	With the innovation of central cutting
BONERS, MEAT	30	20	10	and packaging of meat and poultry the
BONERS, POULTRY	10	*	*	demand for meat cutters and butchers is
BUTCHERS, ALL-AROUND	20	10	10	likely to decline.
FISH CLEANERS, HAND/BUTCHERS, FISH	10	*	*	
MINE OPERATIVES, NEC	*	*	*	
MIXING OPERATIVES	10	*	*	
ASPHALT MIXERING MACH TENDERS	*	*	*	
ASPHALT-PLANT OPERATORS	*	*	*	
MIXERS, FOOD & TOBACCO	*	*	*	
OILERS	50	10	40	
PAINTERS, MFG ARTICLES	70	50	20	The demand for production painters is
PAINTERS, AUTOMOTIVE	20	10	10	expected to be great as the demand to
PAINTERS, PRODUCTION	60	40	20	consumer products such as furniture
PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESS WORKERS	20	10	10	increases. Population and business
RIVETERS & FASTENERS	*	*	*	growth will create a rising demand for
SAILORS & DECKHANDS	10	*	*	new houses and businesses and more
ORDINARY SEAMEN	10	*	*	painters will be needed to paint these
SAWYERS	80	40	40	structures. The need for photographic
CUT-OFF SAW OPERS., LUMBER	10	*	*	process workers is tied closely to the
CUT-OFF SAWYERS, LOG	*	*	*	growth of amateur photography. Since
EDGERS, AUTOMATIC &/OR PONY	10	*	10	population and personal income are
HEAD SAWYERS	10	*	10	rising, film purchases by amateur
RIPSAW OPERATORS	10	*	*	photographers are expected to increase.
SAWYERS, METAL	10	10	*	More technologically advanced machinery
SAWYERS, PLASTICS	10	10	*	such as tree harvesters will restrain
TRIM SAW OPERATORS	10	*	*	the demand for sawyers. Sewing machine
VARIETY SAW OPERATORS	*	*	*	operators make up nearly 50 percent
SEWERS & STITICHERS	1,130	240	890	of the apparel industry employment.
MENDERS	10	*	*	The demand for these workers is expected
SEWING MACH OPERS., REG EQPT. NONGAR	70	30	40	to be high as many workers separate from the occupation for various reasons.
BAG SEWERS	*	*	*	
GARMENT REPAIRERS	10	*	10	
MENDERS, CLOTH	30	10	20	
SEWING MACH OPERS., SPEC EQPT. NONGAR	60	20	40	
SEWING MACH OPERS., SPEC EQPT. GAR	100	20	80	
SEWING MACH OPERS., REG EQPT. GARMENT	850	160	690	
SHOEMAKING MACHINE OPERATORS	10	*	*	

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1976 - 1982 WITH OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENINGS 1976-1982	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK
FURNACE TENDERS, STOKRS, EX METAL	40	20	20	The demand for furnace tenders is expected to decline as more new boilers are equipped with automatic controls.
STATIONARY BOILER FIRERS	30	10	20	
BATCH, FURNACE, TANK OPERS., GLASS	*	*	*	
KILN OPERATORS, MINERALS	*	*	*	
KILN OPERATORS, LUMBER	*	*	*	
WINDING OPERATIVES, NEC	80	60	20	
CONVOLUTE OR SPIRAL TUBE WINDERS	20	10	10	
PAPER REEL OPERS., REWINDER OPERATORS	*	*	*	
WINDERS, PAPER MACHINE	*	*	*	
COIL WINDERS	50	40	10	
MISC MACH. OPERS., MEAT & DIARY PRODUCTS	20	10	10	
MISC MACH OPERS., ALL OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS	10	10	*	
DOUGHNUT MAKERS/DOUGHNUT MACH OPERS	*	*	*	
BATTER SCALERS	*	*	*	
MISC MACH OPERS., TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	70	20	50	
LAMINATING MACHINE OPERATORS	10	*	*	
CALENDER OPERATORS, CLOTH PRESSING	*	*	*	
DRIER & REWINDER OPERATORS, RUGBACKING	*	*	*	
BLENDING MACHINE OPERATORS	10	*	*	
COATING MACHINE OPERATORS	*	*	*	
CLOTH TRIMMERS, MACHINE ETC	20	10	10	
FUSING MACHINE OPERATORS	*	*	*	
FOLDING MACHINE OPERATORS	20	*	20	
MISC MACH OPERS., LUMBER PROD FURNITURE	30	20	10	
MISC MACH OPERS, PAPER ALLIED PRODUCTS	110	60	50	
WET MACHINE TENDERS	10	*	*	
EVAPORATOR OPERATORS, PAPER-MAKING	*	*	*	
WOOD GRINDER OPERATORS	*	*	*	
BACK TENDERS	*	*	*	
BEATERS	*	*	*	
BLEACHER OPERATORS, PULP	*	*	*	
DIGESTER OPERATORS	*	*	*	
CYLINDER MACHINE TENDERS	*	*	*	
COATER OPERATORS, OFF-MACHINE	*	*	*	
PRINTER-SLOTTER OPERATORS	*	*	*	
TAPING MACHINE OPERATORS	*	*	*	
BAG MACHINE OPERATORS	10	*	*	
AUTOMATIC ASSEMBLY MACHINE ATTENDANTS	20	10	*	
MISC MACH OPERS., CHEM., ALLIED PROD.	220	130	90	Continued emphasis on research and development is expected to stimulate
SPINNERS, SYNTHETIC FILAMENTS	60	30	30	

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1976 - 1982 WITH OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENING 1976-1982	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK
DRAW MACHINE OPERATORS	30	20	10	some growth in the industrial chemical industry, thus, the demand for chemical operators is expected to be strong.
EVAPORATOR OPERATORS, CHEMICAL	*	*	*	
KETTLE OPERATORS, ADHESIVE	*	*	*	
STILL OPERATORS, BATCH OR CONTINUOUS	*	*	*	
CHEMICAL OPERATOR HELPERS	10	*	*	
CHEMICAL OPERATORS A	60	40	20	
CHEMICAL OPERATORS B	30	20	10	
GRINDER OPERATORS, CHEMICAL	*	*	*	
CHIEF OPERATORS	20	10	10	
MISC MACH OPERS., PETROL, COAL PRODUCTS	*	*	*	
MISC MACH OPERS, RUBBER, MISC PLASTIC	240	180	60	
RUBBER MILL OPERATORS	50	40	10	
ROLLER BUILDERS, RUBBER	*	*	*	
RUBBER GRINDER-FINISHER OPERS.	10	10	*	
SPLICERS	*	*	*	
SPLICERS, RUBBER PRODUCTS	*	*	*	
PRESS TENDERS, RUBBER GOODS	*	*	*	
CALENDER OPERATORS	10	10	*	
BELT BUILDERS	20	20	*	
DIPPING MACHINE OPERATORS	10	*	*	
CALENDER OPERATORS, PLASTICS	20	10	*	
FINISHERS, MACHINE	*	*	*	
COMPR &/OR INJECT MOLD MACH OPERATORS, PLASTIC	80	60	20	
EXTRUDER OPERATOR HELPERS	20	10	10	
MISC MACH OPERS, LEATHER & LEATHER GOODS	*	*	*	
MISC MACH OPERS, STONE, CLAY, GLASS	40	30	10	
FORMING MACH OPERATORS, GLASS CONTAINERS	30	20	10	
BLOCKMAKING MACHINE OPERATORS	*	*	*	
CONCRETE STONE FABRICATORS	*	*	*	
BRAIDING MACHINE OPERATORS	*	*	*	
BRICK & TILE MAKING MACH OPERS.	*	*	*	
MISC MACH OPERS, PRIMARY METAL	30	20	10	
MISC MACH OPERS, MFG, NEC	200	140	60	
COREMAKERS, HAND, BENCH, FL.	*	*	*	
CHIPPERS	*	*	*	
GLUERS	10	*	*	
LAMINATORS, PERFORMS	10	*	*	
PRESS OPERATORS, PLASTICS	10	*	*	
TUBE MOLDERS, FIBERGLASS	10	10	*	
ENCAPSULATORS	130	100	30	
SILK SCREEN PRINTERS, ELECTRONIC	*	*	*	
INSUL/WRAPPING/BRAIDING MACH OPERATORS	*	*	*	
ADHESIVE BANDAGE MACH OPERS.	*	*	*	
MISC MACH OPERS., NONMFG.	40	30	10	
TIRE FABRICATORS, REPAIRERS	30	20	10	
DECORATING MACHINE OPERS.	*	*	*	
OPERATIVES, NEC, DURABLE GDS.	50	30	20	
CATCHERS	*	*	0	
CASTERS, PATTERY & PORCELAIN	10	*	*	

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1976 - 1982 WITH OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENING 1976-1982	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK
CONCRETE PIPE MAKERS	*	*	*	
DECORATING EQPT. SETTERS	*	*	*	
FINISHERS, HAND	20	10	10	
PREPARATION ROOM WORKERS	*	*	0	
WIRE DRAWERS	10	*	*	
OPERATIVES, NEC, NONDURABLE GOODS	130	80	50	
BAG BUILDERS	*	*	*	
CURER, RUBBER GOODS	30	20	10	
BAKER HELPERS	*	*	*	
CALENDER OPERATOR HELPERS	10	*	*	
CHICKEN CUTTERS	*	*	*	
COOLER ROOM WORKERS, MEAT	*	*	0	
DEHAIRING MACHINE OPERATORS	*	*	0	
DIE MOUNTERS	*	*	*	
DIGESTER OPERATOR HELPERS	*	*	*	
DRAPERS	*	*	*	
POULTRY DRESSERS, EVISCERATORS	30	20	10	
PRINTER-SLOTTER FEEDERS	*	*	*	
SHELLFISH SHUCKERS	*	*	*	
THREAD TRIMMERS	10	*	*	
OPERATIVES, NEC, NONMFG.	40	30	10	
BILLPOSTERS	*	*	*	
EXTERMINATORS	20	10	10	
FUMIGATORS	*	*	0	
TERMITE TREATERS	10	*	*	
TERMITE TREATER HELPERS	*	*	*	
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	1,740	1,070	670	Employment of transport equipment operatives is expected to grow more slowly than the average for all occupations. Many qualified persons are likely to be attracted to bus driving since it is a relatively high paying occupation, therefore, applicants can expect stiff competition for the openings that arise. The general economic condition of the nation is expected to increase the amount of freight that will be transported by trucks, thus increasing the demand for truck drivers.
BUS DRIVERS	50	30	20	
DELIVERY & ROUTE WORKERS	400	220	180	
FORK LIFT, TOW MOTOR OPERS.	210	140	70	
INDUSTRIAL TRUCK OPERATORS	200	140	60	
CARRIER DRIVERS	*	*	*	
LOG HANDLING EQPT. OPERS.	10	*	*	
TAXICAB DRIVERS, CHAUFFEURS	40	10	30	
AMBULANCE DRIVER	20	*	10	
TAXI DRIVERS	10	*	10	
RENTAL CAR DELIVERY WORKERS	*	*	*	
CHAUFFEURS	10	*	*	
TRUCK DRIVERS	1,030	660	370	
ALL OTHER SEMISKILLED WORKERS	1,920	1,020	900	
SERVICE WORKERS	11,010	5,370	5,640	Employment of service workers is expected to grow faster than the average for all occupations. Construction of new office buildings, hospitals and apartment houses is expected to increase the demand for janitors and sextons. The demand for food service workers will increase as new restaurants, cafeterias, bars and clubs open in response to population growth and increased spending for food and beverages outside the home. Health service occupations are expected to continue to grow, basically, because of the increasing demand
CLEANING SERVICE WORKERS	3,200	1,310	1,890	
JANITORS & SEXTONS	3,200	1,310	1,890	
FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	4,400	2,590	1,810	
BAKERS, BREAD &/OR PASTRY	40	20	20	
BARTENDERS	60	40	20	
WAITERS ASSISTANTS	210	170	40	
COOKS, EX PRIVATE	1,040	550	490	
COOKS, SHORT ORDER/SPEC FAST FOOD	350	210	140	
COOKS, RESTAURANT	280	170	110	
COOKS, INSTITUTIONAL	420	180	240	
BUTCHERS &/OR MEAT CUTTERS	190	120	70	
WAITERS	1,210	760	450	

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1976 - 1982 WITH OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENING 1976-1982	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK
HOSTS/HOSTESS, REST, LNGE, COFFEE SHOP	40	20	20	for health care from a growing population and the public's increasing health consciousness. As the population increases and personal income rises the demand for personal services is expected to grow since more people can afford to pay for them. With more mothers returning to the labor force, the demand for child care workers is expected to continue to rise. Much of the expected increase for firefighters will occur in small communities as volunteer firefighters are replaced by professionals. Increased concern for crime and vandalism will heighten the need for security in and around plants, stores, and recreation areas and is expected to cause rapid growth of guard employment.
WAITERS OR WAITRESSES	1,160	730	430	
FOOD WORKERS, NEC, EX PRIVATE	1,660	930	730	
FOOD PREP & SERV WORKERS, FAST FOOD RESTAURANT	590	350	240	
PANTRY, SANDWICH, &/OR COFFEE MAKERS	50	30	20	
ALL OTHER FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	1,010	540	470	
HEALTH SERVICE WORKERS	850	390	460	
NURSES AIDES, ORDERLIES	850	390	460	
PERSONAL SERVICE WORKERS	530	240	290	
ATTNS, RECREATION, AMUSEMENT	80	50	30	
RECREATION FACILITY ATTENDANTS	60	40	20	
GAME OPERS., RIDE OPERS., CONCESS WORKERS	10	*	10	
PIN CHASERS	*	*	*	
LIFEGUARDS	*	*	*	
ATTNS, PERSONAL SERVICE, NEC	130	60	70	
COSTUMER	30	10	20	
FUNERAL ATTENDANTS	20	10	10	
MASSEURS OR MASSEUSES	*	*	*	
INSTRUCTORS, REDUCING	10	*	*	
HOUSEKEEPERS, HOTEL & MOTEL	70	40	30	
CHECKROOM & LOCKER RM ATTNS.	*	*	*	
BAGGAGE PORTERS & BELLHOPS	50	30	20	
BELLHOPS, BAG PORTERS, DOORKEEPERS, ETC.	50	30	20	
BARBERS	30	10	20	
CHILD CARE WORKERS, EX PRIVATE	80	20	60	
ELEVATOR OPERATORS	*	0	*	
HAIRDRESSERS, COSMETOLOGISTS	120	50	70	
SCHOOL MONITORS	10	*	*	
WELFARE SERVICE AIDES	40	20	20	
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS	1,390	560	830	
CROSSING GUARDS, BRIDGETENDERS	60	20	40	
CROSSING OR BRIDGE TENDERS	30	10	20	
SCHOOL CROSSING GUARDS	30	10	20	
FIREFIGHTERS	130	80	50	
GUARDS	870	280	590	
GUARDS & DOORKEEPERS	730	240	490	
CHECKERS, FITTING ROOM	10	*	10	
FISH & GAME WARDENS	10	*	10	
CORRECTION OFFICERS &/OR JAILERS	110	30	80	
U.S. MARSHALLS	*	0	*	
POLICE DETECTIVES	280	170	110	
DETECTIVES	30	20	10	
STORE DETECTIVES	10	10	*	
POLICE OFFICERS	30	20	10	
POLICE DETECTIVES	20	10	10	
POLICE PARTROLMEN/WOMEN	190	120	70	
SHERIFFS & BALIFFS	60	20	40	
OTHER SERVICE WORKERS	630	260	370	
SUPERVISORS, NONWORKING, SERVICE	110	70	40	
ALL OTHER SERVICE WORKERS	520	190	330	

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1976 - 1982 WITH OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENINGS 1976-1982	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	5,120	2,720	2,400	Employment of nonfarm laborers is expected to grow about as fast as the average for all occupations. The growing demand for building new structures as well as for maintenance and repair work on highway systems, dams, bridges, and similar projects will stimulate construction activity, thus creating a demand for construction laborers. Freight and material handlers will grow more slowly because of more efficient freight handling methods such as conveyors and draglines to move freight in and out of terminals and warehouses. Growth in employment of stock clerks probably will be slower than in the past as computers are used increasingly for inventory control.
ANIMAL CARETAKERS	*	*	*	
CONST. LABRS., EXCEPT CARPENTERS HELPERS	380	210	170	
AIR HAMMER OPERATORS	*	*	*	
FORM SETTERS, METAL ROAD FORM	*	*	0	
DREDGE PIPE INSTALLERS	*	*	0	
FENCE ERECTORS	*	*	*	
PIPELAYERS	30	20	10	
REINFORCING-IRON WORKERS	50	30	20	
TRENCH SEWER SHAPERS	*	*	*	
SEWER TAPPERS	*	*	*	
HIGHWAY MAINTENANCE WORKERS	270	140	130	
ASPHALT RAKERS	10	*	*	
FREIGHT, MATERIAL HANDLERS	70	30	40	
CHAIN OFFBEARERS, LUMBER	10	*	*	
LOADERS, CAR & TRUCK	*	*	*	
LUMBER STRAIGHTENERS	*	*	*	
OFF-BEARERS	10	10	*	
KILN STACKER OPERATORS	*	*	*	
VENEER DRIER FEEDERS	*	*	*	
CONVEYOR OPERATORS & TENDERS	10	20	10	
WORK DISTRIBUTORS	20	*	20	
GARBAGE COLLECTORS	40	20	20	
GARDENERS, GROUNDSKEEPERS, EXCEPT FARM	380	150	230	
TIMBERCUTTING, LOGGING WORKERS	80	40	40	
CHASERS	*	*	*	
CHOKER SETTERS, LUMBER	*	*	*	
BULL CHAIN OPERATORS	*	*	*	
FALLERS &/OR BUCKERS	50	30	20	
HEAD LOADERS	*	*	*	
POND WORKERS, LUMBER	*	*	*	
RIGGING SLINGERS	*	*	*	
SECOND LOADERS	*	*	*	
STOCK HANDLERS	530	360	170	
ORDER FILLERS	150	90	60	
STOCK CLERKS, SALES FLOOR	380	260	120	
VEHICLE WASHERS, EQPT. CLEANERS	*	*	0	
POLISHERS, MOLD	*	*	0	
OTHER LABORERS	3,610	1,880	1,730	
SETTERS &/OR DRAWERS	10	*	*	
RIGGERS	30	10	20	
HELPER, TRADES	1,050	660	390	
FOREST CONSERVATION WORKERS	40	20	20	
ALL OTHER UNSKILLED WORKERS	2,480	1,190	1,290	

SOURCE: Manpower Research and Analysis, South Carolina Employment Security Commission.

* Denotes occupation with annual average openings of less than 10.

CETA ELIGIBILITY ESTIMATES

CETA ELIGIBILITY ESTIMATES

The tables in this section contain 1980 CETA eligibility estimates for South Carolina. The estimates were developed by the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations at the University of Michigan, using the March 1980 Current Population Survey (CPS) from the U.S. Census Bureau. The study was sponsored by the Office of Policy and Planning of the Office of Policy Evaluation and Research of the Employment and Training Administration (ETA).

Specifically, the tables contained herein present CETA eligibility estimates for persons aged 14 years and older and labor force characteristics of persons aged 16 years and older. If more detailed information concerning these data is desired, please feel free to contact the Research and Analysis Section, S.C. Employment Security Commission.

1980 CETA Eligibility Estimates for Selected Demographic and Targeted Groups — April 1981

South Carolina, Persons 14 years and older

Numbers in Thousands	Civilian Noninstitutional Population	Eligible for Title								
		IIB,VII	IID	YETP	YCCIP	SYEP	VI	Any Listed	Any Youth	Other Listed
Age in Years										
Total 14 years and older	2,222	348	227	80	14	142	231	378	158	355
14 to 15	135	54	24	-	-	56	24	56	56	54
14 to 19	375	106	62	61	14	116	62	132	132	111
Total 16 years and older	2,087	293	202	80	14	86	207	322	102	301
16 to 21	351	76	53	80	14	86	53	102	102	81
16 to 19	240	52	38	61	14	60	38	76	76	57
20 to 21	111	24	15	20	-	26	15	27	27	24
22 to 44	930	96	59	-	-	-	63	98	-	98
22 to 39	760	86	52	-	-	-	57	89	-	89
40 to 44	170	9	7	-	-	-	7	9	-	9
45 to 54	293	27	12	-	-	-	12	27	-	27
55 to 64	263	38	27	-	-	-	27	38	-	38
65 and over	251	57	51	-	-	-	51	57	-	57
Sex										
Male	1,043	147	86	31	6	63	90	159	71	149
Female	1,179	201	140	50	8	79	140	219	87	206
Race-Ethnicity										
White	1,585	123	64	20	8	41	66	134	49	123
White, not Hispanic	1,576	122	64	20	8	40	66	133	49	122
Black	615	225	162	60	6	101	165	244	109	232
Black, not Hispanic	614	225	162	60	6	101	165	244	109	232
Total minority	647	225	162	61	6	102	165	245	109	233
Economic Status										
≤ Poverty level	482	297	181	59	7	123	183	307	123	301
≤ Pov level or ≤70% LLSIL	493	303	181	61	7	127	183	313	127	307
≤70% LLSIL	451	292	176	60	7	126	178	302	126	296
>70% and ≤85% LLSIL	129	29	24	15	-	7	26	41	17	31
>85% and ≤100% LLSIL	120	5	3	1	1	1	3	6	2	5
>100% LLSIL	1,522	22	23	5	6	7	23	29	12	23
Years of School Completed										
Under 9 years	505	148	105	5	2	48	110	155	50	152
9 - 11 years	498	108	74	55	8	65	74	124	78	109
12 years	676	59	39	18	3	21	39	65	22	61
13 - 15 years	313	27	8	3	-	8	8	28	9	27
16 or more years	231	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5

1980 CETA Eligibility Estimates for Selected Demographic and Targeted Groups (continued) April 1981

South Carolina, Persons 14 years and older

Numbers in Thousands	Civilian Noninstitutional Population	Eligible for Title								
		IIB,VII	IID	YETP	YCCIP	SYEP	VI	Any Listed	Any Youth	Other Listed
Male Veterans										
Vietnam era	122	4	-	-	-	-	4	7	-	7
Other veteran	219	21	8	-	-	-	8	21	-	21
Non veteran	702	121	78	31	6	63	78	131	71	121
Family Status										
Parent in 2 parent family	638	34	21	3	2	1	23	38	5	34
Single parent	149	49	41	3	2	3	41	49	3	49
Other family member	1,163	209	138	67	9	127	140	236	140	217
Non dependant individual	271	56	27	7	1	10	27	56	10	56
Welfare Status										
Welfare	223	218	223	46	6	76	223	223	76	223
No welfare	1,999	130	4	34	8	66	8	155	83	132

Source: Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, University of Michigan from March 1980 Current Population Survey

1980 Labor Force Characteristics for Selected Demographic and Targeted Groups

April 1981

South Carolina, Persons 16 years and older

Numbers in Thousands	Civilian Noninstitutional Population	CETA Labor Force					Economically Disadvantaged	B L S		
		Unemployed	Underemployed	In School	Employed	Other		Civilian Labor Force	Unemployed	Unemployed 10+ weeks
Age in Years										
Total 16 years and older	2,087	238	127	244	926	552	483	1,229	77	25
16 to 21	351	36	28	208	52	27	86	156	21	4
16 to 19	240	14	16	169	25	17	60	86	10	2
20 to 21	111	21	12	39	28	11	26	70	11	2
22 to 44	930	100	55	32	598	145	150	732	45	18
22 to 39	760	91	46	29	486	107	124	603	43	16
40 to 44	170	9	9	2	112	37	26	129	2	1
45 to 54	293	20	22	3	168	79	55	200	6	3
55 to 64	263	30	15	-	87	132	79	109	3	-
65 and over	251	52	7	2	21	169	113	33	1	-
Sex										
Male	975	95	64	95	558	164	183	707	39	14
Female	1,112	143	62	150	368	389	300	522	37	11
Race-Ethnicity										
White	1,507	101	84	151	743	428	221	926	48	8
White, not Hispanic	1,498	101	83	150	739	426	220	921	47	8
Black	560	136	43	85	177	119	261	293	29	16
Black, not Hispanic	559	136	43	85	177	118	261	293	29	16
Total minority	589	137	44	94	188	126	263	308	30	17
Economic Status										
≤ Poverty level	432	149	47	53	33	150	432	136	26	9
≤ Pov level or ≤70% LLSIL	440	151	47	54	38	150	440	141	28	9
≤70% LLSIL	398	146	43	52	35	122	398	132	28	9
>70% and ≤85% LLSIL	121	22	11	14	27	47	49	54	3	3
>85% and ≤100% LLSIL	116	5	9	22	36	44	13	54	1	-
>100% LLSIL	1,452	65	64	157	828	339	22	989	45	13
Years of School Completed										
Under 9 years	409	100	27	12	94	176	196	151	18	9
9 - 11 years	459	59	18	132	149	100	134	224	18	2
12 years	676	56	48	31	380	161	103	475	25	9
13 - 15 years	313	19	21	60	155	58	32	212	12	2
16 or more years	231	4	13	10	148	57	18	167	4	3
Male Veterans										
Vietnam era	122	5	11	2	97	7	6	113	5	4
Other veteran	219	13	15	2	132	56	40	154	4	3
Non veteran	635	77	39	91	328	100	137	440	30	7

1980 Labor Force Characteristics for Selected Demographic and Targeted Groups (continued) April 1981

South Carolina, Persons 16 years and older

Numbers in Thousands	Civilian Noninstitutional Population	CETA Labor Force					Economically Disadvantaged	B L S		
		Unemployed	Underemployed	In School	Employed	Other		Civilian Labor Force	Unemployed	Unemployed 10+ weeks
Family Status										
Parent in 2 parent family	638	40	31	3	412	152	74	471	18	4
Single parent	149	46	10	2	53	39	69	84	9	3
Other family member	1,030	119	65	222	349	274	220	524	39	13
Non dependant individual	270	33	21	18	112	87	120	150	11	6
Welfare Status										
Welfare	199	167	1	26	1	4	199	54	8	4
No welfare	1,889	71	125	219	925	548	284	1,176	68	21

Source: Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, University of Michigan from March 1980 Current Population Survey